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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2371



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5 March 1981

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

LIBYAN ANNEXATION OF CHAD SEEN AS BLOW TO OAU PRINCIPLES

Paris LE MONDE in French 10-11 Jan 81 p 1

[Article: "What Security in Africa"]

[Text] Colonel Qadhafi no doubt did not expect that the planned Chado-Libyan "merger," even on the day after the intervention of the Tripolitanian troops in the streets of N'Djamena, would provoke such a general outcry in the West and in Africa. After all, previous experiments for an alliance initiated by the Libyan Jamahiriya never materialized and Qadhafi's interference in domestic affairs of the African and Arab "brother states," while it cost him much energy and money, only succeeded in alienating quickly reticent partners.

This time--and that, at least in part--explains the vigor of the reactions--Qadhafi tried to unite his country with a sub-Saharan state, in the most extensive, and vulnerable area in the continent. Unification, which could only be imposed with great difficulty on states so structured and rich in traditions, such as Tunisia and Egypt, has an offensive odor of annexation when it is "proposed" to a disabled southern neighbor who is not in any position to refuse it. In spite of what Qadhafi says, this represents in fact a menace to the security of the states which are already at grips with ethnic problems and the weakness of their borders.

In this part of Africa, just a little flick is sufficient to provoke "destabilization" and Libya can easily present the appearance of a giant. In January 1977 a small group of mercenaries led by Bob Denard had shaken Benin's Peoples Republic by organizing a raid on the capital. The following year the same adventurer, at the head of only about 50 men, succeeded in overthrowing Ali Soilih's regime in the Comoro Islands.

Perhaps only with the exception of Nigeria which in the past was able to overcome Biafra's bloody war of secession and which constitutes a military-oil complex, no other independent African state can feel secure from foreign military intervention by relying on often doubtful claims to the "legitimacy" of a local rebellious faction. The African OAU, which will discuss again the "gravity" of the situation in Chad as early as Monday in Lome, has attempted on several occasions to police the continent by creating a pan-African dissuasive force; but this project, conceived by weak and divided states, was never able to materialize.

The member states of the pan-African organization then had to have recourse, when they felt it necessary, to those extra-continental allies, such as France, Cuba or the Soviet Union, whose respective interventions could only further divide the "sister nations" of the continent. Each one, in fact, attempted to get its guarantees wherever it could.

By manifesting his ambitions a little overtly, which numerous African countries are discovering, Qadhafi has demonstrated that a member state of the OAU, in addition equipped with an important arsenal, could take advantage of a combination of circumstances and--in this particular case of incoherent French policy--foist himself on a neighbor prey to anarchy.

"By what right does France speak of Chad?" asked the communique in which Tripoli replies vigorously to its "condemnation" by Paris. Many African states are asking the same question regarding the attitude of one of them, Libya. But the precedent of the "mergers" where it got on the wrong track should not worry them beyond measure, and they know that the principle of border intangibility made sacred by the OAU could receive a staggering blow due to Chad's disguised annexation by the Libyan "big brother."

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POSITION OF LIBYA, FRANCE ON CHAD; CHADIAN REACTION

Paris LE MONDE in French 6 Feb 81 p 7

[Text] "France will never consider entering into a conflict with Libya because the effects would be too harmful for it," Aziz Shenib, Libyan ambassador to Jordan, said on 4 February in Amman. The Libyan diplomat then added: "Commercial and oil interests link the two countries.... We believe that the French military presence in Africa is due to the appeal of certain nations that feel endangered and that are afraid of coups d'etat and people's liberation movements...."

For his part, General Cortadellas, former commander in chief of the Chadian Army, recently said, when questioned by LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS about France's possibility of bringing about the failure of the Libyan thrust into Chad: "It would have taken only a few planes to prevent the POLISARIO, which is more dynamic and more fluid, from reaching Nouakchott. I do not believe it would be difficult, with a few well-placed planes, to prevent the Libyans from going further south. Furthermore, if we had wanted to prevent them from reaching Ndjamen, the Chadians would only have had to ask. The tanks came on tank carriers across the Chourah Desert, which is a sand desert, and no tank carrier would have made it if there had been one Piper Cub armed with hand grenades."

In a severe condemnation of France (our latest editions of 5 February), Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), spoke on Wednesday to justify the continued maintenance of the Libyan military contingent in Chad because of the "threat" which, in his opinion, is constituted by the presence of French troops on the borders of that country. He added: "France will do everything possible to stifle Chad. It has mobilized all its forces against us.... France has a clear policy of supporting Hissein Habre to the detriment of the legal government." Moreover, believing that the presence of a French consulate in Moundou (in southern Chad) is for the purpose of pitting Chadians against one another, the president of GUNT said that he would close it if a French ambassador did not come to remain in Ndjamen.

Finally, Capt Mahamat Saleh Batraki, former adviser who defected to GUNT with several hundred soldiers on 6 January in Biltine in eastern Chad, said in a statement to the AFP on Wednesday that "the war has lasted long enough."

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**GUINEA-BISSAU SURPRISED AT CAPE VERDE RELUCTANCE TO TALK**

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Who Is Afraid of Dialogue?"]

[Text] With the patriotic action unleashed on 14 November by a group of leaders and members of our glorious PAIGC, the necessary conditions were created for the party, as the leading force of society, to deal with problems affecting its evolution and deviationist practices taking place in Guinea-Bissau.

Thus, after 14 November, the Revolutionary Council, the leading organ of the Guinean state, initially dissolved the organs of state power while it maintained intact the party structures and expressed willingness to engage in the necessary dialogue with the party secretary-general who is in Cape Verde.

From the first hour of the Readjustment Movement, Brig Comm Joao Bernardo Vieira, linking theory to practice, proclaimed total loyalty of the 14 November movement to the principles of the PAIGC, outlined by Amilcar Cabral, and invited the party secretary-general, Comrade Aristides Pereira to travel to Bissau, the scene of the events, to see for himself the reasons and causes of the Readjustment Movement.

As to the visit to our country of the Cape Verdian delegation headed by Comrade Silvino da Luz, they were informed of all the details regarding the movement, and they were assured of the desire to establish a dialogue.

Thus, the aims of the Revolutionary Council are very clear and obvious.

The exchange of telegrams with the party secretary-general aimed at preventing doubts or distortions about the spirit of 14 November, was another initiative for starting a dialogue within the party, in the utmost secrecy.

There has never been an attempt to influence national or international public opinion, because we always thought that this would not contribute to the solution of questions of such importance to the life of the party.

With a mixture of surprise and amazement, we saw in a foreign newspaper the full text of a telegram-reply of Comrade Aristides Pereira to Comrade Brigade Commander Nino Vieira, an action totally opposed to the desire expressed by the Revolutionary Council to establish an internal dialogue.

How can this attitude be interpreted? If this telegram had to be made public, why was it not published in the official Cape Verdian organ VOZ DI POVO? Could it be that once more an effort is being made to break the dialogue within the party? What are the aims pursued by the publication of this telegram?

We once more reassert that one of the causes of the 14 November action was our desire to impose, within the PAIGC, the dialogue, frankness and honesty to which we had been accustomed for so many years under the wise leadership of immortal Comrade Amilcar Cabral.

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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

GUINEA-BISSAU MINISTER ON CAPE VERDE'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE PAIGC

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 21 Jan 81 p 9

[Interview with the minister of natural resources, Samba Lamine Mane, by correspondent Mam Less Dia, Dakar, 20 January 1981: "A Guinea-Bissau Minister Explains"]

[Text] Yesterday our colleague Mam Less Dia met in Dakar with Mr Samba Lamine Mane, minister of natural resources, member of the Revolutionary Council and of the Permanent Committee of Guinea-Bissau's National Council. Mr Mane was kind enough to answer his questions.

Question: Are you surprised by Cape Verde's decision to withdraw from the PAIGC and to form a national party?

Answer: Not at all.

Question: Why not?

Answer: Because you could see it coming.

Question: In what way?

Answer: First I must say that this decision of Cape Verde's leaders does not necessarily express the will of Cape Verde's people. By making this decision to withdraw from the PAIGC, Cape Verde's leaders took upon themselves the historic responsibility of announcing the split between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

Ever since we took power last November, Cape Verde's leaders have continually shown their opposition to our revolution. They have not wished to respond to any of our requests for talks and have done everything to avoid political cooperation.

The split which they instigated seems to be the logical end to their actions. But we are convinced that it in no way reflects the will of the Cape Verde people.

Question: Why has Bissau not yet reacted?

Answer: The question will be examined in the next few days by the Permanent Committee of Guinea-Bissau's National Council. On 18 January we gave the Permanent Council authority to designate and send a Guinean delegation to Cape Verde to examine the possibility of opening talks. Cape Verde authorities reacted to this initiative by cutting their ties with the PAIGC. This shows that Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the party, is not particularly interested in starting discussions which would enable responsibilities to be assigned.

One thing that is certain is that two-thirds of the militants of the PAIGC are in Guinea-Bissau and party statutes allow a two-thirds majority to convoke a special congress.

Question: Yes, at the very most a special congress could lead to the condemnation or exclusion of the Cape Verde leaders of the PAIGC. But they have already excluded themselves. In your opinion, is it possible for the PAIGC to continue to exist without Cape Verde?

Answer: This is a delicate question which must be studied in detail. The decision that we made to send a delegation to Cape Verde was the result of many hours of discussion. It is now certain that that delegation no longer has a purpose, since it was supposed to have contacted the secretary general of the PAIGC, who has just resigned.

Question: Why did you wait 2 months before thinking of sending a delegation?

Answer: From the morning after the Revolutionary Council took power, we took the initiative of inviting the secretary general of the party, our comrade Aristides Pereira, to come to Guinea-Bissau and discover for himself the mistakes made by the previous regime, and the popular nature of our revolution. He has systematically refused to talk with us, preferring to portray us as racists and agents of international reaction.

We ourselves have chosen to show through our behavior and through the facts that we are neither racists nor reactionaries. Finally, Aristides Pereira decided to suggest a meeting with General Nino Vieira at Ilo do Sal in Cape Verde. Naturally, we think that a meeting at this level and on Cape Verde territory is not suitable given the present situation. What I can say is that Aristides Pereira, as secretary general of the PAIGC, does not want a confrontation which would allow us to tell all that we know and all that we hold against the leaders of the party.

Question: Do you have any charges against him?

Answer: Very serious charges.

Question: For example?

Answer: We have decided not to mention the wrongs done to the people of Guinea-Bissau by the party's leaders and not to express our feelings publicly, but to wait for an internal meeting before bringing up all the problems. We are

hoping that the secretary general would realize that the PAIGC is not synonymous with Luis Cabral, that a man who has made some mistakes can be removed without destroying the work of the great Amilcar. But Comrade Pereira has recently made us realize our own naivete.

Question: Until now you have not precisely stated the nature of the grievances you have against him?

Answer: I will only cite three specific examples, outside of what you already know about the real motives behind the events of 14 December.

First, as regards the party:

The Third Congress, which met in 1977, had decided to decentralize somewhat. Each of the two countries, Guinea-Bissau as well as Cape Verde, established a National Council to be the highest authority for directing and promoting the party at the national level.

While the National Council functioned effectively and actually fulfilled its role in Cape Verde, in Guinea it was completely paralyzed, crushed by the executive secretariat and the assistant secretary general, both in Bissau, and jealously directed by citizens of Cape Verde origin. After the events of 14 November, the Cape Verde government blocked more than 5,000 tons of wheat offered to Guinea-Bissau by Yugoslavia, without giving us the slightest explanation. In addition, three boats of the joint navigation company (NAGUICAV) were delayed at St. Vincent (in Cape Verde) and were readied to take on our confiscated agricultural goods. Today, any Guinean in transit at the international airport in Sal, Cape Verde, is treated like an enemy; Cape Verde authorities have gone so far as to take away passports during transit. Even more serious, the press in Praia insults us every day and equates us with the allies of General Spinola, whom we have combatted and killed in our own homeland.

But we are patient. We will let them be and in the meanwhile hope, since they, like us, are students of Amilcar, that they will outgrow this emotional stage and begin frank discussions with us.

We believe in Amilcar and we still think that the people of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde can continue on the path of unity. On the condition that it is not the unity of horse and rider.

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MEETING ON CONDUCT CODE IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--A four-day meeting of African experts on the draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology was opened yesterday afternoon at Africa Hall.

The meeting was opened by Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) who disclosed that this is the first time African experts have gathered to deliberate on this special subject since negotiations started on the code several years ago.

Prof. Adedeji recalled that efforts to establish an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology have a long history which could be traced back to the early 1960's in resolutions of the UN General Assembly and UNCTAD.

"These early beginnings and the much bigger efforts which followed were spurred by the unsatisfactory state of affairs attendant on technology transfer transactions which imposed undue financial as well as various forms of hardships on the recipients of the technology," he added.

He noted that increasingly questions were raised regarding current modes of technology transfer and the industrial property system and their countries.

Prof. Adedeji said that the on-going debates in the United Nations system and elsewhere on the need to establish a new international economic order have not only given due recognition to the unique role of technology in the complex matrix of economic relations among nations but have also highlighted the danger inherent in the existing maldistribution of technological power among the nations of the world which has a tendency to worsen the degree of dependence of the developing countries.

The ECA Executive Secretary reminded the participants that while adapting and transferring foreign technologies, special attention should be paid to the socio-cultural conditions of the majority of the African population and attempts to satisfy their needs by encouraging traditional technologies.

During the meeting the participants will focus their attention on evolving on African positions on the draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology and development.

CSO: 4420

**INAUGURATION OF PADIS REPORTED**

**Purposes Given**

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jan 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS), which has been set up with support from the United Nation, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is to be officially inaugurated Friday afternoon, it was announced at a press conference here yesterday.

Briefing local journalists and foreign correspondents, Mr. J. K. Quirino-Lanhounmey, the Project Director, said PADIS forms part of the ECA system, with its headquarters in Addis Ababa. As revealed by the project director, PADIS has been established with the purpose of realizing and operating an administrative and technical infrastructure for the creation of scientific, technical, economic and social, numerical and non-numerical information and documentation system. He said the system is capable of operating at regional, sub-regional and national levels in the African continent.

**Peripheral Equipment**

The project director pointed out that PADIS has been equipped with a powerful computer, with a memory size of two megabytes including all the necessary peripheral equipment. This configuration will allow a connection with 64 terminals. This configuration will again enable the system to store a number of numerical (statistical) and non-numerical (bibliographic) files relevant to Africa and make them available for on-line interrogation via remote computer terminals.

The terminals are to be installed in ECA divisions and in all UN agencies operating in Addis Ababa. The African countries will be linked to the PADIS system through a hardware to hardware interconnection. The system is to disseminate digital and analogic information throughout Africa by means of a telecommunication satellite technology to be launched in collaboration with the European Economic Community (EEC), which will provide 120 million U.S. dollars for this particular purpose.

The project director revealed that a satellite system that would become fully operational by 1984 will be launched, which will make available to African countries at the grass-root level all vital information needed to solve their problem. The

cost of the project over the coming 10 years is set around 160 million U.S. dollars with a recurrent cost of 1.6 million U.S. dollars per year for years to come.

According to the project director, the PADIS system has been conceived as a powerful tool which will bring the African continent to the information and satellite communication age. The new centre, which is presently housed in the ground floor of the new ECA building, has a staff of 25, mainly composed of documentalists, computer scientists and maintenance engineers. The manpower requirement could go up to 200 in the future, Mr. Quirino-Lanbounmey added. Yesterday, local newspapermen and foreign correspondents toured the facilities of PADIS in a guided tour arranged by the project director.

The official inauguration of PADIS will be preceded by a symposium dedicated to the future development of PADIS, which will be chaired by Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, Executive Secretary of the ECA. A number of key figures will speak on the occasion. Invited guests, heads of diplomatic missions in the capital, representatives of bilateral and multilateral agencies, researchers, university professors and ECA staff will be taking part in the functions.

#### Solution to Problems

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The creation of the Pan African Documentation and Information System (PADIS) is believed to alleviate major constraints mainly associated with the failure of development plans in Africa, it was revealed here yesterday.

In an exclusive interview with THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, Mr J. K. Quirino-Lanbounmey, project director, pointed out that political leaders, decision makers, researchers, and planners will have readily accessible information, which will enable them to take the right decision at the right moment. He said this will allow the African continent to take the necessary steps to convert itself into a pre-industrialized and predeveloped region.

Mr Quirino-Lanbounmey stated that at present the African continent is suffering from numerous types of diseases. He said the death rate of children is very high, there are no sufficient number of schools and that health services are non-existent or inadequate or that technical and professional schools do not have the capacity to train qualified personnel and that all raw materials are exported and not processed. The project director stressed that it is high time for Africa to take decisive measures to minimize the effects of these negative forces so as to be able in a generation or two to attain the stage of an industrialized and developed continent.

Speaking about the origin of PADIS, which is to be officially inaugurated at Africa Hall this afternoon, the project director said that the idea was first introduced in 1968. He said at that time nobody understood what will be the content of an African data base. He noted because of misconception at the time information was only sent to the statistical division. The Executive Committee of the Economic Commission for Africa at its 1974 meeting in Algiers insisted that the project must be realized. The conference of the heads of state and government of the OAU held

Libreville, Gabon, strongly supported the implementation of the PADIS project, which was one of five important ventures for Africa in 1977.

As stated by the project director, PADIS came into being in 1979 with the assistance of the United Nations Department for International Economic and Social Affairs in New York, the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada, UNESCO and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). Later on the ECA launched a mission in 15 African countries for feasibility studies in order to have a clear picture of the project. It was discovered that there was a great need in Africa for documentation and information including bibliographic and statistical information, documents, charts, graphs and maps. Therefore the ECA was obliged to prepare a comprehensive document leading to the establishment of PADIS.

#### Different Components

The project director said PADIS will have different components in keeping with the demand of African member countries. It has the Central Coordinating Office in Addis Ababa, which will act as policy-making body for guidance, application of common methodology and common tools for the preparation of a special thesaurus for Africa. These further include the use of a common in-put sheet, indexing and abstracting manual for the entire continent. He noted that other aspects of this same areas as covering identifying viable, cheap and easy to maintain computer configuration, training and computer and information scientist and the undertaking of a fund-raising activity in order to allow the various sub-regional groups, political or economic and business sectors of member states to form a national documentation and information centres of their own.

Speaking about the importance of having national centres, Mr Quirino-Lanbounmey stressed that these will allow users such as ministries, universities, research institutions, national corporations and private organizations to set up their own sectorial data bank. He said at the same time all regional institutions like the African Development Bank (ADB), Afro-Arab Bank and the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA) and others must be encouraged and backed to create or expand the sectoral data bank that they already have in order to be in a position to feed PADIS on a pyramidal basis.

The project director said that the information produced about Africa outside of the continent and stored in Asia, Europe or America will be placed at the disposal of all African users through the PADIS computer system and its network on a transparency basis. He said in this manner the information will make available to users without the identification of the information base.

The most important aspect of PADIS will be the creation of the planned establishment of a satellite network with two ground stations per country as well as two experts and 20 post-graduate fellowships that will enable not only capitals of member states but also the rural areas to be fully interconnected with the system. This will put them in a position to have a quick solution to their problems in case of natural disasters and the need for emergency assistance. The satellite network is expected to become operational sometime between 1984 and 1985. The total cost of the project spread over a period of 10 years is set at 160 million U.S. dollars, which will include an allocation of 1.8 million U.S. dollars to each member country.

In a further remark Mr Quirino-Lanhounmey pointed out that taking into account the services to be provided to member states in fact the cost could be regarded as very small. He said we hope through the PADIS system that Africa's problem could be considerably minimized or solved.

#### Fully Operational

Right now PADIS is fully operational carrying out such activities as providing hard copies, photo-copies, microfiches and on line service to those who own computers or computer terminals. A terminal with a modem also enables PADIS to acquire through normal telephone system information which is not stored in PADIS at its base but got from the European Space Documentation Centre in Rome and other information originating in Geneva, Vienna, New York, Paris or London.

The project will enter its final phase in 1985, by which time it will have a fully developed system and network.

#### New Era Begins

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 31 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, Secretary General of the PMAC and COPWE Executive Committee Member, said here yesterday that the establishment of a Central Africa Data Bank at the headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) ushers in a new era for the continent.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie made the observation when inaugurating the first Pan-Africa Documentation and Information System (PADIS) at Africa Hall yesterday afternoon. The launching of the sophisticated system here at ECA headquarters, he said, will help in the compilation, analysis and storage for easy retrieval of the continent's "immense information on economic, social, cultural, administrative, legal, scientific and technological activities."

Established with the support of the UN and various international organizations PADIS has been structured into central coordinating office which includes a computerized documentation section, a computer operation centre, as well as reprographic, printing and training facilities. The total cost of the project over the next decade is put at 160 million dollars.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess noted that the application of highly sophisticated computer technology in the field of information will greatly contribute to current research as well as future activities in Africa. "Apart from its immediate utility, the compilation of this project will immensely contribute to the efforts being made at all levels to accelerate the transfer of technology," the PMAC Secretary General and COPWF Executive Committee Member pointed out to the large gathering of officials, experts and invited guests.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie noted that one of the major areas in which Africa should be assisted by the Developed countries and international, multilateral and regional financial institutions is in the acquisition of technology. He lauded the initiative taken by the ECA to establish PADIS and said the creation of an African Data Bank containing references on African economic, social, scientific and technological

development will also be useful. "The African Data Bank will, no doubt, enhance the efforts of the OAU and other international organizations engaged in promoting the economic and social development of our continent," he added.

"We believe that Africa cooperation is indeed crucial to the continent's development efforts, the consolidation of its hard-won independence and the eradication of the last vestiges of colonialism and the system of apartheid," Comrade Fikre-Selassie pointed out. He said in this connection that it was a matter of great satisfaction to now witness the implementation of the ECA and the OAU decisions concerning the establishment of PADIS.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie made note of the constructive role Ethiopia has played and the assistance it has offered towards the establishment and efficient operation of the ECA and OAU headquarters and expressed the Socialist government's readiness to do all it can to "fully assist in the realization of projects that are aimed at bringing African countries closer to each other.

Also speaking at the ceremony Prof. Adebayo Adedeji, the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, said that with regard to the sharing of information, African states have continued to live in a state of blissful isolation. "The result is that we know less about each other than we know about the countries of the north," Prof. Adedeji observed, and added that "the outside world knows more, much more about us than we know about ourselves and about each other."

He said that while substantial progress has been made in the collection, analysis, storage and retrieval and dissemination of the statistical data, very little was, until the last few years, done in the field of non-numerical data. He pointed out that there has been virtually no effort to collect non-numerical data, analyse them, store them, disseminate them and have them available any time they are (required).

The ECA Executive Secretary thanked the government of Socialist Ethiopia for granting land for the site of the PADIS headquarters.

Mr. Ivan Head, President of the International Development Research Centre (Canada), Mr. Claude Cheyson, Commissioner for Development of the European Economic Community, Mr. Willa Nug Omea, President of the African Development Bank, Mr. Doo Kingue, Assistant Administrator and Director of the Regional Bureau for Africa, United Nations Development Programme, also spoke on the occasion outlining the significance of PADIS for socio-economic development in Africa.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Comrade Gesesse Wolde-Kidan, Standing Committee Member of the PMAC, Commissioner of the National Children's Commission and COPWE Central Committee Member, Comrade Teka Tulu, Standing Committee Member of the PMAC and COPWE Central Committee Member, Ministers, COPWE Central Committee Members, members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of international organizations and other high ranking officials.

Later the PMAC Secretary General was taken around the PADIS installation at Africa Hall.

CSO: 4420

**LESOTHO-SOUTH AFRICA HYDROELECTRIC TALKS PROGRESS**

Johannesburg DIE TRANSLATER in Afrikaans 14 Jan 81 p 12

[Text] Maseru -- More negotiations between the governments of Lesotho and South Africa on the subject of the development of the Oxbow Highland Hydroelectric Project of 100,000 rand [as published] will be taking place shortly. This was announced yesterday by Lesotho's radio service.

According to a statement made to Radio Lesotho by a government spokesman, negotiations between South Africa and Lesotho on the subject of joint participation in the project will continue early this year.

It is known that the Oxbow Highland Project was discussed last year during the historic Paka Bridge consultations between the two prime ministers: Mr P.W. Botha and Dr Leabua Jonathan.

Thereafter top officials of the two governments discussed the project in Pretoria.

Negotiations will now resume, stated the Lesotho government.

The Oxbow hydroelectric project in Lesotho has been on the proverbial drawing board since the sixties. When completed, the project will provide about 3.5 million liters of water per hour.

In planning for the project Lesotho is counting on South Africa to buy its "white gold" namely the water from the Oxbow Highland.

Engineers are of the opinion that through this scheme water from the mountains of Lesotho can be poured into the Wilge River which is the biggest source of supply for the Vaal Dam.

The electricity produced by this hydroelectric project in Lesotho will enable Lesotho to be less dependent on EVKOM [Electricity Supply Commission] which is now supplying that country with electricity.

It is expected that the project will take at least 20 years to complete.

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CSO: 4408

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIA-SUDAN EDUCATIONAL AGREEMENT--The Addis Ababa and Khartoum universities have signed an agreement that will foster exchanges and continuing education for teaching personnel as well as in the field of equipment for scientific research. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in English Feb 81 p 8]

PREFERENTIAL TRADE AREA PLANNED--Addis Ababa (ENA)--It is hoped that a decision to establish a Preferential Trade Area (PTA) for Eastern and Southern Africa sub-region will be taken before the end of the year, Comrade Wollie Chekol, the Minister of Foreign Trade, declared yesterday. Comrade Wollie made the statement upon his return from Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, where he represented Socialist Ethiopia at the three consecutive meetings held from January 12 to 23. One of the meetings attended by African Ministers of Trade, Planning and Finance was organized by the Multi-National Programming and Operational Centre (MULPOC) of the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA). The others were the Fourth Ministerial Council Meeting and the meeting of ministers of Trade, Planning and Finance. High on the agenda at the Maseru meetings was the recommendation forwarded by experts for the establishment of the PTA for Eastern and Southern Africa sub-region, Comrade Wollie stated. The Minister also reported that agreement has been reached on holding a series of conferences in Addis Ababa in April and May to adopt the final decision on the establishment of PTA for Eastern and Southern Africa sub-region. The Maseru meetings also urged member countries to ratify the decisions adopted earlier in which the pilot training centre in Addis Ababa will render regional service, it was learned. Comrade Wollie further disclosed that the delegation on its way home paid a visit to Luanda where it signed a three-year trade agreement with its counterparts of the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jan 81 pp 1-2]

MORE DISCREET LIBYAN PRESENCE DESIRED--According to the special correspondent of the AFP a very important discussion is taking place in N'Djamena between the partners of the governmental coalition on the subject of the Chado-Libyan "merger." The GUNT (Transitional National Union Government) considers that it was necessary to state precisely in a text the sphere of application and the methods of cooperation between Tripoli and N'Djamena, in order to avoid possible conflicts. The leaders especially intend to hide the most "obvious" signs of the Libyan presence, particularly in the airport zone. Actually, control of the N'Djamena airport is exclusively secured by Libyans. However, Goukouni Oueddei, Kamougue and Acyl Ahmat made up their minds to ask Libya for financial assistance which is urgently needed in order to pay their officials the equivalent of two months salary. Finally, the principle of a unified tour in various regions by the president and vice president has been adopted. In addition, the government has decided to establish a board of enquiry in order to clear up the mystery of the disappearance in the Abeche region of Brahim Youssouf, Goukouni Oueddei's close collaborator, who has not been heard from in many weeks. [Excerpt] [Paris LE MONDE in French 18-19 Jan 81 p 3]

7993

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

LUANDA PORT CONGESTION--Port authorities have confirmed that the port of Luanda is threatened with paralysis, as had been announced by the UNTA [National Union of Workers of Angola]. These authorities specified that 20 ships carrying approximately 100,000 tons of merchandise are blocked, while another 64,000 tons of goods are stored in warehouses awaiting delivery to their recipients. Equipment goods constitute the largest part of this merchandise. President dos Santos personally visited the port to survey the seriousness of the situation. [Excerpt] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 32]

CSO: 4400

## CAMEROON

### KOM/BUM DEVELOPMENT UNION EXPLAINED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English 28 Jan 81 p 7

[Article by Makwein Y. Martin: "A Kom/Bum Development Union for What?"]

[Text] The Kom/Bum Development Union holds its first annual meeting in Yaounde next Sunday, February 1. The one-day meeting which takes place at the Cameroon Cultural Centre will group some 130 delegates from all the twenty-five branches of this Union in the country.

The Fon of Kom--a patron of this organ--is expected to attend; so are the political and administrative officials from this tribe.

The Kom/Bum Development Union meets twice a year at such a time and place as may be fixed at the preceding meeting.

The Yaounde meeting on Sunday, according follows the decision of last year's meeting in Mankon Bamenda. It will be highlighted by cultural activities:

And talking about the culture of these people, first, they are a chiefdom in the Menchum Division of the North West Province of the United Republic of Cameroon;

Culturally this chiefdom is one of those few whose cultural institutions are authentic at their best.

#### But Why a Kom/Bum Development Union

As its appellation implies, this four years' old union (July 1977) firstly aims at creating a forum through which a spirit of brotherhood, oneness and cooperation can be established among the Kom/Bum elements wherever they may be.

And when one talks of encouraging the "...spirit of brotherhood, oneness and cooperation..." there is this wonder amongst some sympathisers as to whether this union, already four years old, is really succeeding even an inch in creating this forum of brotherhood and the like?

However a tentative agenda of Sunday's meeting which will be presided over by the Union's founding President, Mr. C. Kiyam Barth, provides for a serious examination of this aspect.

One other objective of this Union is to revive, foster and maintain the customs and traditions of the people.

On the development scene the Kom/Bum Development Union is also aimed at conceiving, encouraging and contributing to all such projects as enhance the economic development of its people;

General elections into the Executive of this Union are held at the beginning of every year. It is therefore expected that the Yaounde meeting will end with this kind of elections.

CSO: 4420

CAPE VERDE

FRG DELEGATION STUDIES DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Praia VOZ DI PODO in Portuguese 12 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] An FRG cooperation mission, led by Rudolf Huber, division chief of the West Africa Department of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation, arrived in Praia on 10 January for a 10-day visit. The delegation also includes the FRG charge d'affaires in Praia, Jurgen Drorge, and three other persons who are in charge of the organization of technical cooperation and the German Reconstruction Bank.

The German delegation will have working meetings with national cooperation authorities and visit Fogo and Brava islands, where several projects financed by the FRG are in progress.

On the working agenda of the two delegations are preparation of specific action programs to be carried out in the field of bilateral cooperation during the next 2 years. They will also analyze the development of cooperation activities implemented in the past 2 years.

The FRG is among the countries cooperating more with Cape Verde, especially in the field of food assistance and financing of programs and development projects.

The most important project among all those financed by the FRG is that of integrated regional development of the Fogo and Brava islands, which is a pilot plan. It includes development projects in various fields, ranging from expensive projects such as construction or improvement of ports, to vegetable protection and water supply to the population, including the fishing sector and several other that could have quite positive effects on harmonious economic development of the Fogo and Brava islands.

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CSO: 4401

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

'LE MONDE' ON CHALLENGERS FOR CENTRAL AFRICAN PRESIDENCY

LD261449 Paris LE MONDE in French 24 Feb 81 p 10

[Report by Philippe Decraene: "Dr Abel Goumba, the Main Opposition Leader, Will Stand for the Presidency"]

[Text] Contrary to what so often happens in elections elsewhere in Africa, the presidential election in Central Africa on 15 March may not be a mere formality. Not only will outgoing President David Dacko not be the only candidate in this election, but the election will be fought by Dr Abel Goumba, vice prime minister in the Bangui government in the days of the outline law before his country gained independence.

Although the election campaign does not open until 1 March, the Supreme Court has already registered some six candidates. David Dacko is candidate for the Central African Democratic Union which he founded. Ange Patasse, former emperor Bokassa's last prime minister, will represent the Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People [MPLC].

Henri Maidou, who signed the appeal which sparked off "Operation Barracuda" on the night of 20-21 September 1979, enabling Bokassa to be ousted and David Dacko reinstalled as head of state, and who was the republic's vice president from September 1979 to August 1980, is representing the Republican Progress Party. On Saturday 21 [February] Tandalet Ozi Okito, leader of a phantom Central African Socialist Party, announced that he was withdrawing his candidacy.

Of all David Dacko's adversaries the most serious contender is undoubtedly Dr Abel Goumba. Nonetheless, despite the fierce competition there will be between them, the outgoing president and his "challenger" seem determined to play the democratic game. Mr Dacko is said to have postponed the date of the election, originally fixed for 1 March, until 15 March in order to allow Mr Goumba to submit his candidacy in the time allowed.

Indeed Dr Abel Goumba, who is an international official, first had to obtain leave from the WHO director general for Africa in Brazzaville, since he represents that body in Benin. Since he agreed to break with his former friends, including Henri Maidou, and decided to deal severely with those elements most deeply compromised under the former regime, Mr Dacko has been relatively isolated and rather disoriented.

For his part Dr Abel Goumba who, a private source told us, has already paid the deposit of 5 million Central African francs required from each candidate, has stopped demanding the withdrawal of French troops from Central Africa which until very recently he was posing as a precondition for his return to Bangui. Having clearly obtained assurances as to his personal security, the exile, who is the only Central African leader who was not involved with the former emperor, considers that he cannot stay away from the political scene any longer.

Mr Goumba's change of attitude is prompted by some intrigues which have developed within his own party, the Ubangi Patriotic Front. Indeed Fodolphe Idi Lala, who was the party's official spokesman for a long time, has used the party's structures for his own propaganda. On 5 September the front's Central Committee published a decision taken last August to expel Mr Idi Lala, who has meanwhile formed his own party--the Central African National Liberation Movement. To win, Dr Abel Goumba will have to face both an outgoing president who has much larger funds than he, and the fact that his compatriots have forgotten him or do not know him.

CSO: 4400

**BRIEFS**

**PRESIDENT'S ANTI-FRENCH TALK**--President Goukouni Weddeye, accusing France of "doing all it can to strangle Chad," said that the Chadian Government would close the French Consulate in the south of the country if Paris did not open an Embassy in N'Djamena. President Goukouni made an hour-long harangue against France during a news conference at his residence in this capital, in West-Central Chad on February 4. "France is doing all it can to strangle Chad," the President said. "It has mobilized all its forces against us." He said France was using civilian assistance as a weapon, trying to play on the long-standing differences between the Moslems of Northern Chad and the Christian-Animists of the South. He said the threatening presence of French troops "on our frontiers is what justifies the continued presence of the Libyan military contingent in Chad to guarantee our security." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Feb 81 p 347]

CSO: 4420

INDIAN OCEAN MILITARIZATION SEEN AS REGIONAL THREAT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jan 81 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] Plans by the West to militarise the Indian Ocean date as far back as 1964, when a group of British and U.S. naval experts made a joint study of the Indian Ocean area for the purpose of choosing islands where to establish military bases.

In 1965, Britain announced her decision to establish a new colony in the western part of the Indian Ocean, naming it the British Indian Ocean Territory, which comprised three islands separated from the Seychelles and the Chagos Archipelago--part of Mauritius, the then British colony.

The establishment of the British Indian Ocean Territory was a crying violation of a UN General Assembly resolution, passed in 1960, which prohibited any division or annexation of part of the territory of colonial possessions by colonial powers. In 1966 the British government concluded an agreement with the United States for a term of 50 years on the joint use of the British Indian Ocean Territory as a military stronghold, thus paving the way for setting up a large American military base on the island of Diego Garcia.

The Non-aligned states, all along, reacted with serious concern to the American and British actions designed to militarise the Indian Ocean. Even before Britain announced her intention to establish the British Indian Ocean Territory, the Second Conference of Non-aligned Countries, held in Cairo in October 1964, condemned "the increased striving of imperialist powers to establish military bases in the Indian Ocean area as an attempt to intimidate the young Asian and African states, so as to pursue their neo-colonialist policy without hindrance." Since the Cairo Conference, the demand for turning the Indian Ocean into zone of peace has been one of the key topics of discussion in subsequent conferences of the Non-aligned countries.

At the national level, a number of Non-aligned states, during the middle of the sixties, continued to express deep anxiety over U.S.-British plans for militarising the Indian Ocean. For instance, Indian parliamentarians at various times ridiculed the assurances Britain had given the Indian government that she was planning the establishment on the island of Diego Garcia of only a communications centre and an in-transit station for the maintenance of her aircraft making flights to countries in the Far East, rather than a military base.

They rightly viewed the role of the base on Diego Garcia as being similar to the one played by the U.S. bases in the Hawaii, Guam and Okinawa in the Pacific. As is known, those bases played a big role in the war the United states waged against the peoples of Indochina. By the same token, it was stressed that the U.S.-British base in the Indian Ocean was equally dangerous to the Asian and African countries.

It must be emphasized here that the spreading of the sphere of operating of the U.S.-military apparatus to the Indian Ocean, the increased number of American military installations on the western shores of Australia, the more frequent naval exercises by U.S. warships and its allies in the Indian Ocean, preparations for forming the 5th U.S. Fleet and a 110,000-strong "rapid deployment force" poses a real threat to the peoples of the region longing for peace.

In July last year, representatives of coastal countries of the Indian Ocean, meeting at UN headquarters, pointed out that the situation in the region was fast worsening. In a final document they adopted, participants underlined the necessity of dismantling existing U.S. and British bases and of prohibiting other states from establishing military bases in the Indian Ocean in the future. Their declaration was subsequently adopted by the UN General Assembly which appraised it as a basis for a practical solution to the problem of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.

This position of the littoral states has the support of all progressive and democratic forces of the world, including the countries of the socialist community which have called for the convocation in 1981 of an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

CSO: 4420

ERITREAN LEADER COMMENTS ON STRUGGLE AGAINST ETHIOPIA

Lahore CHATAN in Urdu 15 Dec 80 pp 22, 23

[Interview with Mikael Kahsay, Eritrean liberation movement leader; correspondent, date and place not specified; Kahsay's answers translated into Urdu]

[Text] Mikael Kahsay is one of the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front's renowned leaders. In their struggle for liberation from Ethiopia he has always been on the forefront. In the following interview he reviews the future happenings in Africa.

[Question] Last summer Ethiopia had planned its sixth and last attack against Eritrean freedom fighters; what happened to that?

[Answer] Last winter after our successful counterattack they could not dare to attack and we have been waiting for that. I think that our military steps and the increasing struggle of Eritrean combatants in Tigre and Aromo have delayed this attack. And also, because of the increased struggles of the Western Somalian Liberation Front, Ethiopia's 50,000 military troops are being stationed there and so forced, Ethiopia is planning to use poisonous gases.

[Question] What makes you sure that they desire the use of poisonous gas?

[Answer] Ethiopia has failed to defeat us with traditional armament. Therefore, she is improving the quality of her arms, and the Russian gas is also included in it. In this connection, we have evidence that gas masks have been distributed to the Ethiopian army; it has also been confirmed by the freedom lovers who came here from their army and by our information sources too.

[Question] Only 3 years ago on 20 October 1977, Eritrean Liberation Front and Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front had signed a unity agreement and a pact in Khartoum. But that pact has ended now. A worse kind of civil war has been going on between the two organizations. In your previous meeting you had said that because of the Eritrean Liberation Front's defeated attitude the civil war was bound to take place and the ELF had gotten ready to negotiate on a federation. Please explain what happened.

[Answer] Last August, Ethiopia tried to attack one of our central towns along the shore and the ELF instantly evacuated its troops and after reorganizing those troops,

they attacked us from the rear. It was the beginning of the civil war. It had started right after the holding of conferences between Adis Ababa and Eritrea; support from the Russian troops was also one of the reasons. The Italian Communist Party also was fully playing its role. One condition stipulated that the Eritrean Liberation Front should give up its demand for autonomy, although we believe that the enemy did not intend to solve the problem but was rather determined to split the Eritrean liberation movement and then crush it with the help of the military.

[Question] Rumors have been widespread that Russia and Cuba have been insisting that the present tension be solved through negotiations.

[Answer] I do not believe in this because both these countries have been providing Ethiopia with what it needs, so that this war could be ended with military power. Although on one occasion Cuba's leaders accepted our right of self-determination, they have been giving full support to Ethiopia. According to them the important thing is to guarantee Ethiopia's security. To crush us, they are always ready to give every sort of help to Ethiopia. As far as the Americans are concerned, they are making all sorts of excuses to the Russians in order to prolong their stay in Ethiopia. In international affairs, America's policy of defense has long since changed. After establishing their power in Somalia, Egypt, Kenya and Oman, the Americans are trying in every possible way to keep this region under their control. The Americans do not want to incur Ethiopian animosity; therefore the United States and the European countries have been giving all kinds of aid to Adis Ababa.

[Question] Will the new president, Ronald Reagan, pursue the same line?

[Answer] For that we have to wait and see whether or not he goes along with the existing accords. One thing is absolute. Reagan's election is viewed as a sign of return toward conservatism all over the world and this thing can produce very dangerous results. We already have a lot of tension in our region and it has become a land of discord, and now it looks like the super powers will intervene increasingly in this area--eventually making it an arena for the big powers.

[Question] Do you think that Reagan will help the Eritrean liberation fighters to finish the Ethiopian government?

[Answer] The United States knows that it cannot influence our revolution. During the past 20-year struggle, the Eritreans have gained a lot of sense and the imperialists very well know the nature of our struggle. Then in Eritrea, the Eritrean Peoples' Liberation Front is predominant and does not want to join any block, nor does it tolerate any foreign bases on our land. The big powers do not like it, therefore, the big powers help Ethiopia.

[Question] Is it right that the Russians told Mengistu in his recent visit to Moscow that if he would allow them a few bases on the Eritrean shore, they would increase aid?

[Answer] These rumors are correct that the Russians want to set up their bases in Aseeb and the Dahlak Islands, but so far we do not have any proof of this. The fact of the matter is that the Russians are enlarging the Aseeb harbor and are modernizing it. The joint communique issued at the time of Mengistu's visit made

mention only of increased economic aid. We think that it is only a cover. Every-body knows that as long as there is resistance, Ethiopia needs the military aid. Their negotiations with Sudan to close down their adjoining border with Eritrea have failed; they also meant to segregate us. Russia strongly criticized the \$30 million aid from the United States to Somalia, but actually it meant to cover its own military strength.

[Question] Arabs have been favoring your struggle, but now different philosophies and wars have split them. What effect will it have on Eritrea?

[Answer] The Arabs, as a whole, are still in favor of us, although the degree of support may vary from country to country. The purpose of Camp David was to separate the Arabs and I am certainly scared of its success. Now there are three groups over there; those who are politically and militarily still helping us, secondly, those who are against us and thirdly, those who are in-between. Syria, our prime supporter, is depending more and more on Russia and Russia is trying to subvert it against us. Last September, after years, Damascus established political relations with Adis Ababa.

This is very significant. Iran and Iraq were both our supporters, but now, because of their own differences, they are drawing back. Egypt and the Gulf States are still our supporters and are defending our right of self-determination, but none of them gives us much military aid.

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CSO: 4909

## ETHIOPIA

### BACKGROUND ON ERITREAN SITUATION; INFLUENCE OF OUTSIDE FORCES

Paris STRATEGIE AFRIQUE/MOYEN-ORIENT in French Oct-Nov-Dec 80 pp 22-24

[Article by Philippe Rondot: "The Eritrean Stakes"]

[Text] Although the Arab-Persian Gulf has become the epicenter of international rivalries since the use of oil as a weapon, the Khomeyni revolution and the invasion of Afghanistan by the USSR, the Red Sea remains, with the interminable war in Eritrea, a disputed -- even if more discreet -- stake of world powers or more simply, of those on its shores. Situated between the eastern Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, this sea, closed by two straits: Tiran and Bab al-Mandeb, is a strategic military and economic key over the control of which the East and the West are now indirectly confronting one another.

Since Emperor Haile Selassie dissolved the Ethiopian-Eritrean federation in 1962 by annexing that country, despite the existence of a mandate entrusted to him 10 years previously by the United Nations, Eritrea has been engaged in an armed struggle against the central government in Addis-Ababa. One might have thought -- and the Eritreans themselves believed for a time -- that the establishment of a progressive regime in Ethiopia in 1974 would make it possible to satisfy the autonomist, even separatist, demands of that province, considered a distinct entity according to international law. However, for various reasons, including the loss of a single maritime accessway that would have resulted from it and the risk of splitting up the country due to the emerging thrust of other nationalities composing it, Ethiopia, having turned Marxist, refused to come to an agreement with the Eritrean underground fighters even though certain ideological links exist between leaders in Addis Ababa and the main resistance movements.

As a result, the war continues in Eritrea. It has gone through fairly critical phases for the opposing sides, while the Eritrean independence movement, unfortunately divided, tries to find outside support, especially from Arabs, and while the Soviet Union, strengthened by a number of satellite countries, gives its military and diplomatic support to Colonel Mengistu's government.

### War Without Winners or Losers

Begun 20 years ago, the Eritrean insurrection had managed, over the years and at the cost of immense sacrifices imposed on its people, to free nearly 95 percent of the territory until, in late 1977 and early 1978, the Soviet intervention, mainly

the battle of Massaouah, enabled the Ethiopian Army to escape likely defeat. Nor had the different Eritrean liberation fronts failed to take advantage of the conflict in Ogaden, which by far had occupied most of the Ethiopian forces. Once this indirect war with Somalia was settled, with massive Soviet-Cuban aid going to Addis Ababa, Colonel Mengistu could return to his main concern: putting an end once and for all to the secession of the northern province.

Rejecting Eritrean proposals for a "negotiated political solution without any pre-conditions" and cutting short the discussions that had been initiated with Eritrean representatives in East Berlin in the spring, the government in Addis Ababa, backed by the Soviet Union, launched a wide-ranging counteroffensive in June 1978. In the early phase (June-August), the Ethiopian Army, reorganized, trained and equipped by Soviet and Cuban experts, succeeded in breaking the encirclement of the besieged cities, with the exception of the important center of Keren. The rebels, harassed by forces totaling an estimated 80,000 soldiers and militiamen supported by several hundred tanks, returned to their guerrilla raids, mainly attacking lines of communications, a tactic called the "strategic defensive." The second phase of the Ethiopian offensive began on 18 November 1978, following a plan that was to make it possible to take Keren from Agordat and Assmara and to cut off the retreat of the guerrillas in the north, around Afabet. The first objective was attained on 27 November with the fall of Keren, but the rebels managed, at the price of heavy losses, to protect their rear, despite a massive landing of troops and equipment on the shores of the Red Sea between Marsa-Gulbub and Marsa-Teklai.

By the beginning of 1979, the Ethiopians therefore controlled a few cities and strategic points, but the different fronts, spread out in small guerrilla units, held places in between, relying on the area of Nakfa, from which the supply lines with the Sudan are maintained. In order to achieve this result in the field, Addis Ababa had to completely revise the organization of its military machine. Made up of several task forces of 12,000 to 14,000 men and including, around an infantry brigade of the regular army, two militia brigades and two mechanized brigades, the Ethiopian forces are able to line up between 110,000 and 130,000 — half of the battle corps — on the Eritrean front, supported by some 400 to 500 tanks and about 50 fighter planes. This deployment, supported by massive Soviet military aid in the form of advisers and materiel, made it possible throughout 1979 to maintain firm pressure on the uprising.

And yet, since the beginning of 1980, a resurgence of military activity has been noted, this time to the advantage of the Eritreans, it would appear. The latter, who have forced a number of small Ethiopian garrisons to fall back, are fortifying Nakfa, approaching Keren and waging battles as far as Afabet. But for their part, the Addis Ababa forces, reportedly recently equipped by the Soviets with chemical weapons, are actively preparing for the usual fall campaign. Consequently, one has a war in which the conquerors on one day are very often the conquered on the next.

#### Divided Resistance Seeking Outside Help

The Eritrean National Movement, which has a long but tormented history, undeniably suffers from a lack of unity. In fact, the first front, the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), founded in September 1961 by Ahmed Nasser and Ibrahim Totil to fight

the annexation of the province decided upon by Haile Selassie, gave birth in 1970, following the first split, to the People's Liberation Forces (ELF-FPL). The ELF then became the Revolutionary Council (ELF-CR) in order to distinguish itself. The war between these two Eritrean factions was extremely brutal between 1972 and 1974, leaving tens of thousands of victims. When another dispute arose, this time within the FPL, a second split occurred in March 1976, resulting in the emergence of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF).

There subsist three organizations today, the largest of which is the EPLF. Headed by one of its founders, Ramadhan Mohammed Nour, the EPLF is present throughout Eritrea, with the exception of Barka, but mainly controls the region of the Sahel and therefore, the city of Nakfa. It is claimed that the Christians form a majority. Its leaders, who once called themselves Marxist-Leninists and many of whom were trained in Cuba, South Yemen and even China, now feel closer to a "nationalist-revolutionary" ideology. Able to line up over 25,000 soldiers, the EPLF is characterized by a very great concern over organization, from which the people also benefit.

The second important front is the ELF-CR, headed by Ahmed Nasser, mainly made up of Muslims. It occupies the Sudanese border, Barka, Gash and the Dankalie lowlands on the Red Sea. It has an estimated 15,000 soldiers. The ELF-CR represents a moderate nationalist current. Finally, the last front, the ELF-FPL, founded by Osman Sabeh, now expelled, mainly recruits members from among refugees in Sudan and scarcely has more than 2,000 soldiers located on the Sudanese border. One must also point out the existence of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF), founded in 1974. It is Marxist and has several thousand soldiers poorly armed. Its ambition is to separate the border province of Tigre from Ethiopia and it is in this matter the ally of the EPLF.

Timidly begun in January 1979, the reconciliation between the EPLF and the ELF-CR took on new dimensions with the decision to create a supreme political command. Nevertheless, this rapprochement, which was highly circumstantial (the prospect of negotiations with Addis Ababa), did not succeed in erasing the divergencies that regularly emerged in periods when the Eritreans, seeming to gain in the field, caught a glimpse of the close prospect of taking, and therefore having to share, power. Consequently, in the heat of the confrontations with the Ethiopians, each front was careful to see that its rival would not gain too decisive an advantage in combat zones.

All of these internecine quarrels, which are neither religious nor ideological but rather, simply the result of personal rivalries, make any unity of action in the conduct of military operations difficult, if not impossible. Nor do they facilitate the organization of outside help for the insurrection. This aid comes almost exclusively from Arab countries which, depending on their affinities, ideological options and sometimes even ulterior motives having to do with inter-Arab relations, divide up the distribution. For example, the ELF-FPL receives aid from Sudan, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait, while the EPLF seems to have strength in Somalia and Kuwait and the ELF-CR finds its resources in Sudan, North Yemen, Syria, and secondarily, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. But the suppliers often vary depending on the evolution of regional relations or as the result of

different pressures. However, it would appear that since the invasion of Afghanistan, this military aid, previously discreet and relatively limited, has been increased and is more regular, so great is the fear of Arab countries on the shores of the Red Sea and the Gulf of seeing the Soviet Union push its already substantial advantages in the region.

#### Obvious Strategic Stakes

Eritrea, situated not far from the Strait of Bab al-Mandab, could, thanks to the Dahlak Archipelago opposite Massaouah, control traffic heading for the Indian Ocean. Independent, it would deprive Ethiopia of its only free access to the ports of the Red Sea and would accentuate its isolation between a deliberately hostile Somalia and a Sudan now distrustful of the ambitions of its powerful southern neighbor. Furthermore, Saudi Arabia, worried over the effects of the Iranian revolution and shaken by the Mecca affair, fears that a Marxist Ethiopia, linked since November 1978 to the Soviet Union by a treaty of friendship and cooperation, may become the second link in the chain destined to hem it in on the Red Sea, the first being South Yemen.

The Soviets and the Cubans especially have obviously been little inclined to see a military settlement of the Eritrean uprising. The aid given to Colonel Mengistu suffices, barely, to maintain a slight superiority of the Ethiopian forces so that a "negotiated solution" would still be possible. By preventing the matter from being settled in the field, Moscow quite likely retains a certain hold over the Derg, for to the Kremlin leaders, the objective is clear: to bring South Yemen, Ethiopia, Eritrea, which would have "limited sovereignty," and Somalia -- which they have not given up -- together in a progressive regional federation. The recent reverses which the Ethiopian Army has suffered in northern Eritrea and the Eritreans' relentless determination to regain the positions they have lost are sufficient to show that Addis Ababa is unable to impose a military solution unless the Soviet Union decides to embark upon a new and this time decisive stage in the material aid and technical assistance previously granted. For the time being, therefore, one has the sole prospect of a political solution, which the Eritreans still seem to be seeking but which is apparently excluded by the Derg.

On the other hand, the conservative Arab countries, including Sudan, which since 1980 has been involved in a cautious process of reconciliation with Ethiopia, are not upset at seeing the latter, which is relatively isolated diplomatically, weakened and disorganized by the war effort it is supporting, and with it the Soviet Union, get bogged down in the Eritrean affair. They should therefore set about maintaining the operational capabilities of an insurrection that has to have a fairly solid foothold to survive as it has for 20 years! It is unlikely that these Arab nations have in mind to make a new "brother state" out of a now independent Eritrea, as some might believe, especially since the liberation fronts are apparently not so inclined. They intend to keep this "Eritrean abcess" as it is at the very least or even better, help the creation of an independent country that would be their ally on the opposite shore of the Red Sea.

However, there is one new factor that could cause a dangerously blocked situation to shift one way or another: the strategic redeployment on which the United States is now embarked and whose main points of support are Egypt, Somalia and

the Sultanate of Oman. There can in fact be no doubt that this armed American presence near that of the Soviet Union in South Yemen and Ethiopia will cause some tension. If Washington should return to its former policy of bases, mainly to serve as stopping off points for the foreign intervention force which the Pentagon is putting together, Moscow will not be able to tolerate a weak point within its own structure, in which case the Soviet, Cuban and East German advisers in Ethiopia could soon be called upon to demonstrate their capabilities by dealing a final blow to the Eritrean uprising.

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CSO: 4400

## ETHIOPIA

### NEW AGENCY ESTABLISHED TO STUDY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Ethiopian Development Projects Study Agency (DPSA) is engaged in the study and evaluation of the problems encountered by the manufacturing industry during its transition period and in seeking corrective measures to avoid the recurrence of such problems in the future.

This was disclosed here yesterday on the occasion of the inaugural ceremony of the agency, which is a section of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC).

Comrade Hailu Yimenu, senior Minister, Secretary-General of the NRDC-CPSC and Member of the Central Committee of COPWE, and officials of the Supreme Council were briefed on the past activities and future plans of the DPSA which was established by proclamation a year ago. The briefing was given by Comrade Shifferaw Jamo, Manager of the Agency.

The Agency has undertaken study in cooperation with the Technology Division of UNCTAD and the Drug and Pharmaceutical Sector of the Ministry of Health to formulate policies and plans for the maximum possible development of this sector to ensure sufficient availability of drugs in the country.

Similar studies are being carried out on the food industry, low-cost housing and agricultural implements and equipment, while information on the availability of consultancy services from various developed and developing countries and alternate sources of appropriate technology in the sugar industry has also been collected towards the same objectives.

The Development Projects Study Agency is a far-reaching project taken by the Revolutionary Government, which reflects the latter's conviction that project planning has a crucial role to play in promoting social and economic development.

DPSA's main objectives are to identify, study and prepare projects as required, provide consultancy services to agencies, mass and private organizations in project identification and preparation, evaluate development projects, organize seminars, workshops and courses which enhance project identification, preparation, evaluation and implementation and prepare guidelines on methodology and procedures to be followed in project planning. The DPSA has close links with UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO and other agencies involved in project planning and technology transfer in its efforts to fulfill its functions effectively.

CSO: 4420

**INCREASED COFFEE PRODUCTION EXPORTS RECOMMENDED**

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Jan 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Jimma (ENA)--Ethiopia needs to export 100,000 tons of coffee to the world market during the current crop year.

Addressing a gathering representing groups engaged in coffee production, development and marketing, Comrade Yehwalareshet Girma, Minister of Coffee and Tea Development and COPWE Central Committee member, said that coffee export totalling 86,899 tons last year earned the country 685,629,920 Birr.

The minister made note of the role coffee plays in the national economy not only earning foreign currency but in providing direct or indirect employment to 7,000,000 Ethiopians.

Comrade Yehwalareshet said his ministry supervises the production and improvement of coffee as well as its marketing and effective use by the nation. He said peasant associations are provided with selected seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and improved agricultural tools in recognition of their role in this sector of economic activity. Development and cooperative workers are also assigned to the rural areas to train coffee growers with the help of experimental demonstration, he added.

Comrade Yehwalareshet pointed out that in order to compensate for what has been lost with the decrease of coffee price on the world market, the export of the product should increase in tonnage. He said all those engaged in the production and sale of coffee, should strive to fulfill the 100,000 ton export target.

He advised that contraband dealings and heavy consumption of coffee should also be brought under scrutiny.

Meanwhile, a meeting to discuss ways and means of collecting quality coffee in bulk in Limu province, Kaffa region, was held yesterday in the town of Agaro. Kaffa is expected to produce 42,000 tons of coffee during the current year of which 7,000 have been already handed over to the purchasing task forces.

Comrade Yehwalareshet chaired the meeting which was attended by members of the regional production and development committee, coffee task forces, peasant associations and merchants. The meeting discussed various issues relevant to coffee production and marketing.

CSO: 4420

#### ADDITIONAL SPINNING PLANT WILL DOUBLE PRODUCTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--The newly-constructed additional spinning plant of the Adey Abebe Cotton Factory here is expected to commence operation in July this year. The electrification process is proceeding in full swing.

This was disclosed by Comrade Berhane Tewoldai, Acting General Manager of the factory, in an interview with newsmen here yesterday.

The newly constructed spinning plant which costs a sum total of 34-36 million Birr altogether, has a capacity of 15,580 spindles and will produce some 2.5 million kgs of yarn a year. The plant, it was learned, has a well-equipped laboratory and workshop consisting of metal and machine shops with varied types of modifying parts. The new plant is expected to absorb 650 more workers and employees thus widely opening employment opportunities.

Comrade Berhane disclosed that the total capacity of the old spinning plant is 10,720 spindles with an annual production of 2.3 million kgs of yarn. When the new plant commences operation the overall annual production will be more than doubled.

#### Principal Concern

Speaking about the achievements in the second phase of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign, Comrade Berhane made note of the principal concern displayed by both the workers and management in the production effort and said that in the campaign year just ended some 2,354,703 kgs of yarn had been produced. This surpasses the target set, by 85,518 kgs. The amount of woolen blanket, produced during the year under review was 650,596 square meters thus showing an increase of 39,716 kgs beyond the set target.

Comrade Berhane attributed the increase in production to the enthusiastic participation of the workers in the production effort coupled with the principal concern displayed by the management in line with the objectives of the national development campaign. Moreover, he said, the availability of the required raw material has greatly contributed to the increase in production. He added that though most of the machines are old, preventive and curative maintenance is being carried out to make the best use of the machines.

Comrade Berhane said that the effort being made by the workers to increase production during the third campaign year deserves appreciation. During the first six months, of the current campaign year the total production registered was 1,181,865 kgs of yarn thus showing an increase of 5,016 kgs more than what was anticipated. With regard to the production of woolen blankets, he added, the total production has surpassed the set target by 10,715 square meters. The amount of cotton blankets produced has also shown a sharp increase over the envisaged target, it was learned.

As part of the effort being exerted to raise the morale, to stimulate the workers for higher productivity and encourage socialist emulation among themselves, the management in cooperation with the workers' association has organized a committee entrusted with coordinating the selection of star workers, he said.

Comrade Berhane stressed the great need for skilled manpower and said that the management coordinates efforts with the National Productivity Centre (NPC) to facilitate the training of workers in various vocations. Moreover, he said, efforts are also being exerted to send workers to fraternal countries for higher technical training.

CSO: 4420

**IMPROVED COOKING APPLIANCES, ALTERNATING ENERGY SOURCES SOUGHT**

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jan 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] Addis Ababa (EH)--Effort is underway to improve conventional energy-efficient stoves, electric mitad and dist and to coax fuel from molasses and new sources such as sunflower oil.

Comrade Izeddin Ali, chairman of the National Resources Research Council, under the Science and Technology Commission, which comprises seventeen experts drawn from various organizations and two of whom are from the same commission disclosed this in an interview with THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD. Comrade Izeddin said that the appropriate village workshop, under the basic education department of the Ministry of Education is engaged in studying new and conventional energy-efficient stoves which are more effective than the others by as much as 85 percent. The same workshop is studying the feasibility of rural house construction with lesser amount of wood, he said. A personnel in the workshop has also undertaken the study of solar power, Comrade Izeddin added.

The Ethiopian Electric and Light and Power Authority (EELPA) is studying ways and means of constructing electrical appliances such as electrical mitad and dist from domestically available raw materials in order to make them available for the masses at lower costs. The efficiency and the safety of these gadgets are not to be affected at all, he added.

The Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources is undertaking the task of tapping ethanol from molasses which can be used to run motors by mixing in a ratio of 1:3, it was learned. Since sunflower oil has recently been noted in some countries to have properties similar to that of diesel fuel, the National Resources Research Council has referred a specimen of sunflower oil produced in Awasea to the Chemistry and Mechanical Engineering departments of Addis Ababa University to assess and prove its combustion worthiness, Comrade Izeddin explained.

He expressed resentment about the fast depletion of the country's stock of forest resources, and said the task of seeking alternate sources of energy with the view to conserving forest resources and dispensing with heavy dependence on imported oil the price of which is ever spiralling unabated is an urgent task. The Ministry of Mines and Energy Resources is conducting feasibility studies and setting up biogas digesters at various parts of the country, he noted.

The Science and Technology Commission encourages, coordinates science-related research activities in cooperation with the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, it was further learned.

**CONSTRUCTION WORK AT CEMENT PLANT STEPPED UP**

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] Adaa Berga (ENA)--The construction of a cement factory at Muger Mokoddo in Adaa Berga district of Menagesha province is making a satisfactory progress, according to reports.

Construction activity projected for six months has been completed in a three-month period. The work already done includes dwellings for workers, offices, clinics and stores. These are located on a total of 280,000 square meters.

Meanwhile, earthwork for the construction of the major factory premise is half completed while a survey has been done of 70 villas which will serve as dwellings for the factory workers.

Comrade Solomon Seyoum, Engineer of the project, said that the laying down of pipelines for the supply of water is now 80 percent over and that a clinic has already begun functioning.

Deployed at the site are 560 permanent and temporary workers whose activities are guided by three engineers. The main factory building will be located on 24,000 square meters of land.

The factory site is 114 kilometers from Addis Ababa. To overcome transportation facilities, a supply route linking Holeta with Muger is presently under construction. The road will stretch for 73 kilometers.

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EFFORT EXPENDED TO ENCOURAGE RETURNEES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (ENA)** — A total of 192 intellectuals have returned from abroad during the last two years and are now working in various fields in the country.

This was stated by Comrade Yemane Araya, Head of Manpower Planning and Labour Affairs Department of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council, in connection with the results achieved and the call made to Ethiopians living abroad to come home and serve their country.

Comrade Yemane disclosed that of the total number of intellectuals who returned home after Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, made a call to Ethiopians living abroad to return home, while on official visits to friendly countries, 58 people with doctorate, 92 with masters, 30 with bachelor degrees and the remaining with advanced diplomas have returned to Ethiopia.

Most of the returnees have been assigned by the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council to ministries and organizations with acute shortage of manpower, it was disclosed.

Comrade Yemane said that the number of intellectuals returning home is increasing day by day. He said that if those who want to come home have any problem of transportation after registering in Ethiopian Embassies, the Higher Education Commission assists them by sending air tickets.

The Commission also helps them so that they may get housing and other facilities here.

Comrade Yemane finally said that it is the special responsibility of Ethiopian Embassies abroad to help students return home and serve their country as soon as they finish their education.

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## ETHIOPIA

### BRIEFS

**SWEDISH ASSISTANCE**--The Swedish agency for cooperation with developing countries in the field of research will grant Ethiopia more than \$1.5 million in the next 2 years. This was included in an agreement signed in Addis Ababa. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 29]

**USSR NAVAL FORCES IN DAHLAK**--Following the mid-1980 visit of Adm Sergei Gorshkov, deputy minister of the Soviet Union, to the Dahlak archipelago in the Red Sea, the USSR has reactivated the local port facilities. Besides the roadsteads which can accommodate a number of vessels, the port includes five docking slips for warships and warehouses for ammunition and fuel. At the end of October there were 30 USSR naval combat units, 16 vessels for logistic support and various submarines. [Excerpt] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 30]

**RENEGOTIATION OF AIR AGREEMENT**--An official French delegation arrived in Addis Ababa to renegotiate the air agreement between the two countries. This agreement, which allowed Air France to fly to Addis Ababa and Ethiopian Airlines to serve Paris, had been suspended a little over a year ago following Ethiopian objections to the use of the "Airbus" plane by the French company on this line, while the Ethiopian company was using a smaller Boeing 707 S. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 30]

**'OXFAM' ASSISTANCE**--The British "OXFAM" assistance organization granted aid amounting to approximately \$1.3 million during the last 8 months, the regional director of this organization announced in Addis Ababa. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 30]

**TOURISTS READMITTED**--Ethiopia has decided to reopen its borders to tourists more than 6 years after they were closed. A commission in charge of this issue revealed an 11-point program authorizing private travelers and groups to tour the country. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 30]

**USSR TRACTOR DONATION**--The committee of USSR veterans donated 15 tractors to the resistance organization. They were handed over by the vice president of the Soviet committee, Lt Gen M. V. Pupichtchev, to his Ethiopian counterpart. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 30]

**USSR EDUCATION GRANTS**--The USSR has granted study grants to 400 Ethiopian university students who will attend various Soviet scientific institutions during the school year 1981-1982. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 30]

**DEFENSE TRAINING**--Eleven defence squad members from the Edible Oil Factory run under the Ethiopian Food Corporation graduated Sunday on completion of an eight-month military training and political education course, according to ENA. Workers of the factory who played an active part in sports and in the literacy campaign also received prizes and certificates on the occasion. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jan 81 p 8]

**GUN SMUGGLING**--Nazareth--An individual was arrested while attempting to smuggle one gun and various kinds of ammunitions from Welenchti to the town of Nazareth, administrative capital of Yerer-Kareyu Province of Shoa Region, this week. Asrat Tekle, a member of a revolution defence squad in Welenchti, tried to commit suicide when customs police stopped the car in which he was traveling. Asrat Tekle is at present in custody at the police headquarters of the province undergoing interrogation. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 Jan 81 p 6]

**SOVIET WRITERS' VISIT**--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A three-member Soviet delegation led by Comrade Vladimir Amlinski, Secretary of the Writers' Board of the Moscow Writers' Organization arrived here on Sunday for a 13-day working visit to Socialist Ethiopia. The Soviet writers' delegation led by the renowned novelist, Comrade Amlinski, will hold extensive discussions with officials of the Ethiopian Writers' Union in accordance with the literary cooperation agreement between the two countries. In addition, the delegation members will visit artistic places and development institutions. They will also observe the progress being made to eradicate illiteracy from Ethiopia and will meet with officials of related organisations. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jan 81 p 6]

**NAVY EMBLEMS**--Asmara (ENA)--Emblems of revolutionary participation were yesterday awarded to members of the Ethiopian Navy who saw action in defence of the nation's unity and territorial integrity and of the Popular Revolution. The emblems were handed over by Comrade Commander Tsegaye Gebre-Yohannis, Commandant of the Naval College at Massawa and staff administrator of the Asmara wing of the Naval College. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 28 Jan 81 p 1]

**PEASANTS EDUCATION IN FORESTRY**--Jimma--Member of the development campaign office of Kaffa region Friday established a team that would educate peasants on the advantages of forestry after discussing about the need to intensify work on the conservation of forestry here. The team is composed of representatives from the regional COPWE Office, the branch offices of the Forestry Development Authority and the Ministry of Agriculture, peasants' associations, the office of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the regional development campaign office. Comrade Tessema Belai, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative of the region, observed that the people of the area should not see forestry in isolation from coffee. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Feb 81 p 6]

**PUNISHMENT FOR FOREST FIRES**--Assela--Representatives of mass and government organizations in Sude District of Arssi Region recently met and resolved to expose persons who burn forests and cause rare animals to flee from the country. The representatives also decided to plant a large number of seedlings during the coming rainy season in order to cover the country with greenery. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 Jan 81 p 26]

**DEFENSE TRAINING**--Arba Minch--Twenty-six defence squad members graduated last week in Beka Wele town of Konso District, Gamo Goffa Region, on completion of a six-month military training and political education. Comrade Demissie Haile-Mariam, the District Administrator, handed certificates to the graduates. [Excerpt] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Jan 81 p 8]

GUINEA

**BRIEFS**

WORLD BANK ELECTRIFICATION LOAN--The World Bank has granted a \$28.3 million credit to finance a project for the modernization and expansion of the Conakry electricity network. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 16]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

**USSR PRESS AGENCY CONTEST--**The NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY [APN], delegation in Guinea-Bissau, in cooperation with the Amilcar Cabral African Youth [JAAC], is organizing a five-question contest for readers of the Soviet monthly SOCIALISMO: PRINCIPIOS, PRATICA, PERSPECTIVAS: 1) How many CPSU congresses have been held in the history of that party? List the most important ones and explain the meaning of each. 2) Which CPSU Congress adopted the peace program, and what is the content of that program? 3) Name the most important CPSU personalities you know. 4) What is the main document that will be discussed at the next CPSU Congress, and when is that congress to take place? 5) How did Lenin define the main task of youth in revolution? The answers, which later will be published in the above-mentioned magazine, must be submitted before 31 March by mail, at the following address: Bissau, Rua Severino Gomes da Pina, Casa 20, Delegacao da APN, C.P. 11. The participants in this contest can expand their knowledge in various fields of party activity and historical experience of the CPSU. There will be prizes for winners of this context. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Jan 81 p 3] 11635

**PRC YOUTH DELEGATION--**A Chinese Youth League delegation which had been visiting our country since 9 January on a friendship and courtesy visit to our young people left for Cape Verde day before yesterday morning. The delegation, headed by the secretary of the Chinese Communist Youth League Secretariat, visited Bafata as well as some state firms, and had the opportunity to study the work of the JAAC [Amilcar Cabral African Youth] in the countryside and in the city. At a press conference last Tuesday, the secretary of the Chinese Youth League expressed his satisfaction at the warmth of the reception by our youth organization and by some authorities of our party. He also pointed out that at meetings with some friends, they showed great desire to strengthen friendship and cooperation between our two peoples. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Jan 81 p 3] 11635

**ALARMING AGRICULTURAL HARVEST--**Several regions of the country failed to produce enough rice for the population because of the lack of rain again in Guinea-Bissau. The situation is really alarming. For example, in Tombali, which formerly was known as the "country's granary," it is noted that predicted purchases by the local merchants from the growers will not be over 100 tons, while under normal conditions the amount sometimes reaches 25,000 tons. In the Cacheu region and in the Bula sector, the highest yield product was manioc, which is the basic food of the population, mainly in the urban areas. Regional authorities have appealed to the central government to proceed urgently with the import of rice to supply these localities. In the meantime, the SOCOMIN and the People's Stores have already sent some rice, but despite this the people continue to have serious food supply difficulties. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Jan 81 p 1] 11635

NATIONAL COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS--At the CNG [National Government Council] meeting yesterday morning, the following comrades were elected members of that 50-member national party organization: Victor Saude Maria, Iafai Camara, Manuel Saturnino, Joao da Silva, Samba Lamine Mane, Buota Nambatcha, Benghate Na Beate, Joseph Turpin and Victor Freire Monteiro. Permanent Committee--The CNG Permanent Committee was also elected at that special meeting, and now is made up of the following comrades: Joao Bernardo Vieira, CNG chairman; Victor Saude Maria, Paulo Correia, Tiago Aleluia Lopes, Vasco Cabral, Carlos Correia and Samba Lamine Mane. Secretariat--In addition, the CNG Secretariat, which is the executive body, was appointed, and is made up of the following comrades: Tiago Aleluia Lopes, national secretary; Fidelis Cabral de Almada, mass organizations; Manuel Santos (Manecas), cadres organization and training; Domingos Brito, finances; and Mario Cabral, information and propaganda. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 17 Jan 81 p 8] 11635

VASCO CABRAL RETURN CANCELLED--Minister of Economic Coordination and Planning of the Guinea-Bissau Constitutional Regime Vasco Cabral, who has been in Lisbon for the past 2 weeks, yesterday cancelled plans to return to Bissau, according to an AFP report from the Portuguese capital. Vasco Cabral, an old PAIGC member, sought refuge in the Swedish Embassy in Bissau on the night of 14 November after receiving bullet wounds in both arms. With the authorization of the new regime in Bissau, which said that there is nothing against him, Vasco Cabral left for Sweden to receive treatment for his wounds and to recuperate in that country, which had already granted him political asylum. Vasco Cabral has been reappointed to his former post by a statement of Joao Bernardo Vieira, Nino, the head of the coup movement, and the minister of economic coordination and planning was to return to Bissau yesterday, Friday, but changed his mind at the last moment, according to press agency reports. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 12 Jan 81 p 6] 11635

UN AMBASSADOR DISMISSED--The Council of the Revolution sent a message to the UN secretary general advising him that the Guinea-Bissau ambassador to the United Nations, Gil Fernandes, has been dismissed. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 16]

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## IVORY COAST

### OIL REFINERY OPERATION, IMPORT COSTS DESCRIBED

Abidjan FRATERNITE-MATIN in French 15 Jan 81 p 17

[Article by Adama Diabate: "Oil: A Bill of Approximately 135 Billion CFA Francs for the Ivory Coast in 1981"]

[Text] A total of approximately 135 billion CFA francs: that is the sum our country will have to spend in 1981 in order to satisfy its needs for imported petroleum products (crude oil and finished products), taking into account the recent increase in the price of oil.

Thus, for 1981 the Ivory Coast, which consumes approximately 40,000 barrels a day (or some 2 million tons annually) will import nearly 1.6 million tons of crude oil at a value of approximately 100 billion CFA francs.

It will be recalled that last year (1980), for the same tonnage of imported crude oil the bill was 85 billion CFA francs.

Crude oil imports will practically not vary from one year to the next; the explanation lies in the fact that henceforth the Ivory Coast will produce its own crude, so that imports should tend to drop in the coming years.

Regarding finished products (high-grade gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil and butane), the importation of 300,000 tons is envisaged this year at a value of approximately 35 billion CFA francs.

It should be pointed out here that when the SIR (Ivory Coast Refining Company) extension is completed it will be possible to record a drop in imports of finished products. Better yet, the SIR extension will make it possible to stop importing finished products on the 1982 horizon, since SIR will then be able to process enough crude oil to meet the country's requirements.

It should be noted that last year (1980) our country imported 300,000 tons of finished products at a value of 30 billion CFA francs.

Finally, the recent 10-percent increase in the price of oil will entail an additional expenditure of approximately 20 billion CFA francs in comparison with 1980. These figures are only estimates; they are, however, realistic and translate the decision made in Bali (Indonesia) by OPEC into concrete terms (20 billion) for our country.

**FAMINE RELIEF SUPPLIES REPORTEDLY SOLD TO RICH PEOPLE**

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Jan 81 p 16

[Text] Famine relief supplies are being "sold" to well-off people in Lodwar, an Assistant Minister for Cooperative Development insisted yesterday.

Mr. Peter Ejore said the supplies came from the Catholic Relief Services.

Mr. Ejore, the MP for Turkana West, said he had no quarrel with CRS but advised them to check the methods used in distributing their supplies in and around Lodwar town.

The Assistant Minister was reacting to a letter from CRS member Steven Brown, who denied that food was being sold to rich people in the town. The letter appeared in THE STANDARD.

Mr. Brown said CRS charged 5/- for a ration of 3 kg of baking flour, 2 kg of milk and 1 kg of cooking fat from those who could afford it while those who could not were given the ration free. He said the money went towards storage and transportation costs.

Mr. Ejore insisted, however, that the ration was sold at 17/- and not 5/-. Saying that relief supplies were distributed at a small house near Lodwar church, the Assistant Minister stated that he personally had found hungry mothers and children outside the house while the wives of well-to-do people, including Government employees, were allowed inside to buy milk, rice and fat.

He claimed that poor mothers were told the food was finished since those giving it out knew these women could not pay. He said that while he was in Lodwar he had received many complaints from local mothers.

Mr. Ejore nonetheless praised the good work being done by the CRS but noted that some of their distributors collaborated with outsiders in selling CRS supplies through underhand methods. He added that tea sold in some of Lodwar's hotels was prepared with milk from the CRS stores.

CSO: 4420

DOE DISCUSSES POLITICAL IDEOLOGY

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Feb 81 p 350

[Text]

The Chairman of the People's Redemption Council and Head of State of Liberia, Master Sergeant Doe, has assured the Liberian people that the PRC does not intend to change the political ideology of the Liberian nation. He said Liberia's political ideology will remain the same as long as he was Head of State.

The Liberian leader gave this assurance when he commented on rumours that certain government officials were intending to introduce ideologies alien to the Liberian people's way of life. He said no intellectual should think that he could introduce any new ideology with which the people are not familiar. He pointed out that anyone found trying to introduce ideologies alien to the Liberian way of life during the revolutionary era in this country will be dealt with according to military discipline. Head of State Doe warned those who were interested in changing the already established way of life in this country to refrain from such attitudes.

Master Sergeant Doe also reminded the Liberian people that the Government was being run by the PRC and not by political movements whose activities have

been suspended, like the Movement for Justice in Africa, Moja, and the People's Progressive Party, PPP.

He then said that when he visited Grand Bassa County last year during his five-county tour or during his nationwide tour, he told the Liberian nation that the execution of former government officials had been halted, but warned that if anyone was found creating an atmosphere to disorganise the nation that person would be arrested and face a firing squad if found guilty of the crime.

CSO: 4420

## LIBERIA

### ECONOMIC FUTURE SAID TO BE REASONABLY HOPEFUL

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Feb 81 pp 306-307, 309, 311

[Text]

LIBERIA'S best known export is probably her flag, as a "flag of convenience" for ship owners. More formally this means that Liberia operates an "open registry" for ships and is prepared to permit any ship that comes up to certain standards to be registered as a Liberian ship flying the Liberian flag, regardless of who actually owns the vessel. As a result of this scheme Liberia's "fleet" is now the largest, in tonnage, in the world even though many of the ships in the "fleet" have never been in Liberian waters, let alone ports. Also as a result, Liberia has suffered a lot of criticism for the poor condition of some of the ships sailing under other flags of convenience, on the open registers of other countries which have copied Liberia's idea. Such criticism ignores the standards which Liberia requires of ships on its register.

To start with, Liberian ships must be inspected, and passed, annually by one of the world's five leading inspection societies, such as Lloyds: a ship which is more than 15 years old must be inspected twice a year. (This latter requirement is intended in part to persuade owners of older ships to remove them from the Liberian register: it is Liberian policy to establish a reputation for the quality of its "fleet" even if that means reducing the number of vessels). Similarly the officers are required to hold their relevant certificates at an equivalent standard. Pay scales and conditions for crewmen must be not less than those approved by the International Labour Organisation — this condition is shrewdly chosen by Liberia's Bureau of Maritime Affairs since it saves them from the difficulties of drawing up scales themselves

and puts the seamen's unions of such countries as the United States, Britain, Germany and Scandinavia, who are so opposed to the flag of convenience concept on the grounds that it means underpaying seamen, into opposition to the International Labour Organisation.

Records of all ships in the Liberian fleet, with their inspection and maintenance records, are kept on a large computer file which can respond virtually instantly to a query from any of the Maritime Bureau's offices anywhere in the world (Liberia is linked into the world communications network by satellite, which is useful for other commercial work as well and the integral communications system is being improved). As a result it is possible to keep a reasonably good watch on the standards of ships and pursue those which seem to be slipping. To do this the Maritime Bureau maintains offices at major ports around the world staffed by very experienced seafarers. Keeping the fleet up to the mark is an expensive business, but the Maritime Bureau does run in the black providing a net profit for the Ministry of Finance, of which it is a part, even if the sum is nowhere as large as outsiders like to think. Last year it was about \$13m.

As the Maritime Commissioner observed, the flag of convenience business is dwarfed by what can be earned from supplying crews to the world's ships, instance the Philippines which received about \$200m. in foreign exchange from seaman's remittances last year. Liberia's ship registration costs have been 10 cents a ton for the past 30 years, which considering

what inflation has done to money values over that period must have been one of the best bargains around. Now, after lengthy discussions with the owners (who prefer Liberian-registered vessels to earn, deserve and retain a reputation for maintaining high standards, since the reputation reflects on them too) the scale of charges is being increased. It goes up this year to 30 cents a ton, to 35 cents a ton next year and to 40 cents in 1983.

Plans are under way, too, to enhance Liberia's other potential maritime income, by supplying seamen to the world's ships, by the development, as a Mano River Union venture, of a seamen's training school so that Liberian sailors can ship as trained seamen not unskilled hands. In addition to those future officers being trained at the Ghana Nautical College, which is a regional training college for West Africa, the Maritime Bureau has also arranged officer training courses at overseas nautical colleges and with various ship-owners sailing their vessels under the Liberian flag.

Liberia will inevitably be playing a major role in the UNCTAD Conference later this year which is to discuss flags of convenience. The object of many delegates to the conference will be to do away with open registers while Liberia will, of course, be defending their use. The anti-argument is that if there were no flags of convenience then the developing countries would be able to build up their own fleets.

This ignores several factors such as the cost of buying ships — and buying cheap second-hand vessels can be a false economy since insurance and maintenance costs would probably quickly absorb the apparent saving — the need to find crews which for many developing countries, not all by any means, would mean having to hire expatriate seafarers and the additional demands on administrative skills which might be more usefully employed in other ways.

The first more likely effect of hauling down the flags of convenience would be that ship-owners would "repatriate" their ships to their own countries and become subject to higher tax-bills and have to pay the higher wages demanded by their domestic seamen's unions. The resultant increase in costs would probably lead to an increase in freight rates, making all imported goods more expensive and hitting first those developing countries which do not yet have

#### adequately large domestic sea-going fleets

Among the major proponents of the campaign against the open register concept are the seamen's unions of the richer Western countries who demand much higher pay scales than seamen from developing countries accept. (These developing country seamen are often earning sums well above those of qualified and senior professional people in their home countries and in some countries special rules have been introduced governing seamen's pay because of the domestic effects it could have; these rules do not reduce what the seamen earn but in some cases require it to be put into medium to long-term investments on behalf of the seamen rather than becoming instant liquidity). It is understandable that Western seamen's unions should strive for higher pay, it is part of their *raison d'être* after all, but it is surely less in keeping with the "international solidarity of labour" that they should also campaign to deprive seamen from developing countries from having a free market for their labour.

Liberia has been discreetly explaining the case for keeping the open register system to other developing countries and feels that the matter will be properly discussed at the forthcoming meeting. It recognises that in the fullness of time the open register will probably fade away, as more and more countries are able to operate their own merchant-fleets and compete against the traditional maritime nations which still account for the bulk of the world's cargo movements — though the state run fleets of the Soviet bloc are making inroads now.

The national flag may be the best known in Liberia's exports but it is by no means the only one. The other major foreign exchange earners are iron ore and rubber (about 2.5 per cent of world supply) but they are unfortunately at the mercy of the world economy. To adapt a cliché, "when the world sneezes, Liberia catches a cold". In this case the world's sneeze came at a time when Liberia's economy was already a bit poorly, because of some spending excesses by a country which had hitherto managed to skirt through the shallows of the world's sea of inflationary and other economic woes, the result has been that the cold has been a very bad case of flu — if not pneumonia. The patient is, however, showing signs of recovering, and recovery, moreover, from the *renner* approach which has been typical of Liberia for so long, perhaps because of its social structure until relatively recently

Instead of exporting all its iron ore Liberia will soon be using some of it at home. Not for a gigantic prestige steel industry but for a smallish scheme which seems to offer good commercial prospects — and a foundation upon which bigger things could be built when they make financial sense. This is the WASICO scheme for a plant to make steel rods for the West African construction industry, using Liberian iron ore as one of the raw materials. This would be an import saver, a useful product for sale throughout ECOWAS and a good basis for building a corpus of steel-makers. Another development not too far off is a glass factory, this will be another Mano River Union project which means that it will start with a bigger potential market than Liberia itself could provide and so can take some advantage from the benefits of scale. This could well help towards getting a good foothold in the even larger ECOWAS market.

Since the traumas of the April 12 Revolution, which understandably halted investment until its intentions could be discerned — Master Sergeant Doe's recent warning on ideological changes should have helped for those who still doubted that Liberia was having a middle of the road revolution — the investment climate has improved markedly. For example, there are discussions going on about a \$51m. investment in a brewery (There may be a thirsty market waiting for more beer but the investors should be informed that their product will have to be good to compete with what is already on sale).

All this probably helped in making last December's meeting of the Paris Club to reschedule Liberia's commercial debts successful. Nor is it only big investment that is moving. The World Bank is providing funds to stimulate the development of small business ventures in Liberia, which at the other end of the scale the OPEC Special Fund is helping the Bushrod power station project — this could be regarded as a sort of poetic justice since the regular ("too regular and too frequent") oil bills are one of the main woes of Finance Minister Major Perry Zulu. On the other hand it is possible to see why he feels able to say now "things are not O.K. yet, but they are better than before".

Liberia's iron deposits are enormous and important to a properly functioning world economy. Her other mineral resources are less well-known, even in Liberia, but they include diamonds — mined in Liberia not brought in from Sierra Leone — and gold, though there are no plans to "do a Ghana"

on the gold industry. There is no need yet. As to oil, well the official word is that "there has been a show of hydrocarbon". This is a careful usage that oil geologists employ when they want to keep looking and are afraid that if they say "we have found oil (or gas)" everybody will think that instant riches are about to burst forth. "A show of hydrocarbon" is precise but no promise; perhaps, maybe and just possibly there might be a small field of oil (or gas) which could be worth tapping if oil prices keep going up. Major Zulu said that if it ever became permissible to use the words "we have found oil" he might turn a small somersault on the floor of his office, which is just large enough for an agile man to execute such a maneuver.

But, as in so many countries in West Africa, probably the most important part of the economy is the agricultural sector. In Liberia this has been in something of a decline in recent years, as the emphasis has been put on cash crops for export, another effect of the *rentier* attitude already mentioned, and such crops have often been grown at the expense of food crops for the local population, leading to a need to import food, even staples. Indeed it can be said that it was a problem of one of the staples, rice, which led to the April 12 Revolution. This can be traced back, without being tortuous, to the rice riots at Easter in 1979, which had resulted from a proposal to raise the consumer price of rice, allegedly to allow for an increase in the price paid to producers, so as to stimulate domestic production of rice — it is now widely believed that one of the principal beneficiaries of such an increase in producer prices would have been President Tolbert himself, closely followed by some other members of the old True Whig Party hierarchy.

It is hardly surprising, then, that the recent report from the West African Rice Development Association, which happens to have its headquarters in Liberia, has been widely rejected for its assertion that it is economically absurd to grow rice in Liberia. This view which is based on an analysis of the costs of local production versus imports to feed major centres such as Monrovia, including the other uses to which foreign exchange could be put — a matter which is somewhat irrelevant in the case of Liberia where the domestic currency is that most international of currencies, the US dollar. The conclusions of WARDA may be arithmetically accurate but they do seem to have neglected the element of national pride — or maybe they were deliberately

couched in "unbiased" economic terms with the deliberate intention of stimulating patriotic responses to meeting West Africa's need for more rice to be grown in the region.

Certainly the conclusions of WARDA have been widely rejected in Liberia by the man in the street who admits to being no expert in rice growing, by trained agriculturalists who will produce elaborate chemical answers to show where the WARDA team made their mistakes and by the Ministry of Agriculture which is expected to refute the conclusions at the rice roots level.

Indeed one could say that WARDA has already scored an enormous success with the head of indignation which it has built up. The Ministry of Agriculture has studied the problem of increasing farm productivity, not only rice farming, in considerable detail and the Assistant Minister in charge of development has devised a programme, on paper at least, which should make a major difference to Liberia's agricultural output, and therefore its general economic well-being.

Assistant Minister Elliott believes that the most immediate need is proper training for the farmers, which to a large extent means helping them to develop the self-discipline to apply the modern techniques of farming which are often rather closely interlocking and fail to deliver their potential if they get out of phase with each other. Mr. Elliott has no doubts about the basic skills of Liberian farmers but he thinks that they do not always know the details of the more sophisticated techniques which they could apply to their lands and crops if they understood them. He says that the extension services staff that he has available at present are fairly adequate and he does not intend to expand them rapidly, because he is afraid that if he does so he might lower the quality of the present service and so thwart his immediate objects and set up a resistance to future efforts. As more qualified staff become available the extension services will be enlarged. Liberians respect quality.

The target is to set up each farmer in the country with some 10 acres of tree crops and five acres of field crops, including rice. Obviously this target will vary from area to area, depending on what is the appropriate farming style but it does set an interpretable target.

But having grown the crops the farmer must have an opportunity to market it, the Minister (and the ideologues of the

revolution), believe. Therefore it is necessary to develop, as soon as the general state of the economy will permit, a system of roads, which can be "thin" roads taking single-lane traffic rather than the six-lane highways which are sometimes regarded in developing countries as the only proper answer to any call for roads. In addition to a road network, which will allow farmers to get to their nearest market, or permit enterprising merchants to come to the farmers, Minister Elliott believes that the country needs to develop a network of effective storage units to even out supplies throughout the year and to allow farmers to get a more equitable price and so be more willing to produce; profit being one of the best fertilisers.

Whilst rice is the most newsworthy staple food in Liberia, cassava is an important crop as well and plans are afoot to improve crop returns here. A type of cassava — developed at the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture at Ibadan, in Nigeria — that can produce a harvest of eight tonnes an acre is already being raised in multiplication plots. The harvest from these plots will then be passed on to various farmers throughout the country — it is intended to have some 25 acres under this second generation — who will be responsible both for further multiplication and also demonstrating to other farmers in their area the necessary techniques for raising the new variety of cassava (this brings back echoes of Dr. Tipoteh's planning approach, of involving the ordinary man in the street, or on the farm, in the development process).

It would be rash to say that all is now well or is soon going to be well in Liberia but it would be equally rash to foresee only doom and disaster ahead. Recognising that Liberians of all persuasions are aware of the problems facing their country, regarding them as more serious than many other people might and also as something of a slur upon the national honour which must be rapidly erased so that they can return to an easy pride in being Liberian, it is difficult not to feel reasonably confident about the future of the country and to suggest that it deserves at least two looks from any potential investor who is not automatically frightened by the word Revolution, which in Liberia's case gives strong impressions of being merely a case of delayed evolution.

MORE TRADE WITH SOUTH KOREA

London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Feb 81 p 350

[Text]

Liberia and South Korea have agreed to expand trade and economic co-operation and cultural exchanges, according to a joint communique issued after a four-day official visit to Seoul by Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews.

Mr Matthews praised South Korean president Chun Doo Hwan's recent proposal for an exchange of visits between himself and North Korean President Kim Il-Sung as a "positive, bold and historic initiative."

The North has rejected the proposal, aimed at reducing tension in Korea towards an ultimate unification of the divided country, demanding instead that Seoul scrap its anti-Communist arrangements and the United States withdraw its 39,000-strong forces.

The communique said Mr Matthews and acting South Korean Foreign Minister Kim Dong-Wha agreed that the Korean question should not be taken up at the forthcoming non-aligned foreign ministers conference in New Delhi (in which Mr Matthews went from Seoul).

They noted that the question should be resolved by the Korean people themselves and that any discussion of it at international forums without the representation of both Koreas did not contribute its solution.

North Korea is a member of the world's non-aligned movement, but the South is not.

Liberia maintains diplomatic relations with both North and South Korea.

Mr. Matthews and Mr. Kim agreed that there was a large scope for further increasing the volume of trade and expanding economic cooperation between the two countries, the communique said. The two ministers signed a cultural agreement on behalf of their governments.

South Korea exports about \$170m worth of ships, textiles and other goods to Liberia annually while importing about \$50m worth of Liberian products including timber.

South Korea will positively consider a Liberian request to send an economic mission to explore areas for greater economic cooperation, the communique said.

**SOLDIERS WARNED AGAINST HARASSING, INTIMIDATING CIVILIANS**

**Grand Gedeh Superintendent**

Monrovia THE SUNDAY PEOPLE in English 25 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Soldiers and Security officials in Grand Gedeh County have been sternly warned to desist from intimidating and harassing citizens or they would face disciplinary measures.

The warning came from Grand Gedeh Superintendent, 2nd Lt. Washington Garley at a joint Security Meeting convened in Zwedru on Thursday following reports from the citizens that despite Government's repeated warning, security officers in the County continues to harass them. Superintendent Garley reminded the officers that it was their obligation to protect the lives and properties of citizens.

He admonished them to join hands and strengthen their efforts against all anti-revolutionary elements in the country.

Earlier, the Fourth Battalion Commander in Zwedru Colonel Arthur Joloka blamed soldiers travelling in the County for these unwarranted harassments and added that he would take necessary measures to curb the situation.

**Defense Minister Pearson**

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Jan 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Defense Minister Major Samuel Pearson has frowned on civilians who incite soldiers against other civilians to satisfy their selfish interests.

He said he had observed that some civilians were in the habit of influencing a soldier friend to arrest a fellow civilian because of personal malice which, he said, had caused most civilians to panic whenever they saw a military personnel around.

Minister Pearson who was speaking at a New Year's reception hosted by his ministry for the ministry's staff at the National Cultural Center in Kendeja over the weekend, said the reception was aimed to create a good rapport between the military and civilians. Major Pearson said soldiers were not arresting officers, and warned that any military personnel caught engaging in practices that would besmear the image of the revolution would be punished.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

SEAMEN'S UNION CALLS FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MARITIME BOARD

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Jan 81 p 8

[Text] Members of the Liberia Seamen, Port and General Workers' Union have appealed to government to establish a Maritime Board of Trade to protect interest of Liberians aboard ships registered under the Liberian flag.

They said the establishment of the Board could also serve as an agent for Liberian crew on those vessels to ensure that they receive their rightful wages, insurance benefits and other claims.

Speaking in an interview recently, the President of the Union, Mr. John Delaney, and his Vice President, Mr. John M. Gray, said because of the lack of this maritime organization in the country, several Liberian sea workers had not been recruited on Liberian registered vessels as the case should be.

They regretted that there were no Liberian crew on most of the 2,400 ships registered under the Liberian flag, and called on government to ensure that at least five Liberians be recruited on each ship to help ease unemployment in the country.

They recommended that the Board be comprised of representatives of shipping companies in business with Liberia, and representatives from government and the union.

The two officials disclosed that there are more technically trained Liberian seafarers in Europe and the Americas who had consented to return home and work, but could not do so because there were no job opportunities here for them.

They also revealed that negotiations were underway with representatives of Uiterwyk Corporation, Camer Shipping Company and Gulf Line, all American-owned vessels to increase Liberian crew on them.

The three foreign shipping companies with a total of 32 Liberian crew are the few ships registered under the Liberian flag that frequently sail to Liberia, the two officials said.

Mr. Delaney lauded government for establishing a Maritime Institute in Liberia under the Mano River Union agreement, and said he was optimistic that Liberia's maritime programme would achieve its objectives under the PRC Government.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

**FORMER GOVERNMENT MEMBERS STRIPPED OF ALL HONORS**

Monrovia THE SUNDAY PEOPLE in English 25 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] The People's Redemption Council has ordered that changes be effected in the names of all places, institutions and installations that do honour to members of the former Government who have been either executed, imprisoned or have fled the country.

In a decree issued last Friday, the Government called for the required changes in the names of cities, towns, villages, parks, recreational facilities, streets and highways.

It also empowers the appropriate authorities in the public and private sectors to effect the changes in the names, designations or nomenclature of academic or non-academic institutions with immediate effect.

Other places listed in the decree included bridges, monuments, church edifices, buildings, vessels, libraries, museums and airfields.

To start with, the decree has amended the Act creating the City of Bentol, changing it to its original name Bensonville.

By a similar executive action, the City of Payneward has also reverted to its original name—the Township of Paynesville.

The decree, numbered 29, states that no public honour in any form and manner whatsoever shall be given any person who was executed or imprisoned, or is a fugitive or has imposed self-exile as a result of the change of Government last April.

CSO: 4420

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS SEMINAR DEBATES CIVIL SERVICE ROLE

**Head of State's Message**

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Jan 81 pp 1, 6

[Excerpt] Head of State Doe has called on those in authority to become "problem solvers" and not "problem makers" at this stage of the Revolution.

In a Message sent to the Five-day Seminar of Superintendents in Sanniquellie, he decried bureaucratic red-tapes and urged those in authority to speed up essential services to the rural areas through the adoption of a new attitude of "make haste." Eschew the "wait" or "go come' syndromes, he commanded.

Master Sergeant Doe observed that bureaucratic red-tapes in obtaining essential ingredients for national development and the misplacement of trained manpower had retarded many national development plans in Liberia.

The lack of discipline, he went on, in our activities was responsible for many of the flaws and contradictions in our society and urged County Leaders to allow no room for corruption and greed for power and wealth.

"At this period of our revolution," he emphasized, "when development efforts should be at its zenith, I must urge all of you to become 'problem solvers' and not 'problem makers.'" Doe then reminded the participants that it was their duty at all times to seek the welfare of the people in their respective jurisdictions.

The Seminar is attended by Superintendents from counties and territories.

**Civil Service Head's Views**

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Jan 81 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Civil Service Agency has referred to calls by some county officials to dissolve the Agency as "a result of a total lack of understanding of a merit system, especially in a Revolutionary era."

It may be recalled that at the Seminar for county and territorial officials, the Superintendents of Sinoe, Nimba and Bong counties called for the dissolution of the Civil Service and General Services agencies for what they said was "the inability of

these Agencies to cater to needs of masses, while the Local Government Minister called for the suspension of the activities of the Civil Service Agency and said that recruitment in Government should, instead, be based on loyalty.

In an interview yesterday, the Acting Director-General of Civil Service Mrs. Linnie Kesselly noted that the Liberian Civil Service System was created in response to the need for good government and to effect an equal opportunity system of government based on merit. This means that people are hired and promoted on the basis of their knowledge, skills or ability to do a job rather than on the basis of help from friends, political affiliations or tribe.

She revealed that in furtherance of these merit principles, a Legislative Act was passed in 1973 "to secure for deserving employees a reasonable tenure of office and an opportunity for advancement according to merit principles." As part of the implementation of the Act, a comprehensive Classification and Pay Plan, examination system, leave and grievance procedures have been established, laying the ground-rules to effect a system of "equal pay for equal work."

However, she said that the extreme politicization of the civil service in the past made it difficult to implement merit principles. She cited as an example the granting of presidential commissions for persons who have failed to qualify in civil service examinations or who could not meet civil service standards.

She noted that since the Revolution, the Civil Service Agency has received welcome and encouraging support from the Head of State and Members of the People's Redemption Council who are striving, together with the Agency, to operationalize a system based on "what you know and not who you know."

She said that she had thought that the mature and revolutionary understanding the Head of State had expressed for the Civil Service system had transcended all aspects of administration in the PRC Government. She continued, "that is why I was shocked to learn that the very people who heralded the Revolutionary cry of "what you know" are now the ones calling for the dissolution of the Agency that monitors merit principles to be replaced by employment based on favouritism and nepotism.

Responding to the suggestion that loyalty should form the basic criterion for recruitment into the Civil Service, the Acting Director-General said such criteria will not only introduce a Spoils System in Government, but will undermine the very essence of the Revolution, "What you know, not whom you know."

On charges that the Agency had failed to cater to the needs of the Liberian people, and that the Agency deliberately failed candidates, Mrs. Kesselly said that these were expressions of emotionalism and a result of a misunderstanding of the virtues and values of a merit system.

She said that, contrary to the charges, the Agency does not withhold the results of candidates and pointed out that those who fail are given the opportunity to review their test papers and the Agency has nothing to hide.

Mrs. Kesselly concluded by saying that the improved foreign perception of our country is a result of the firm establishment and operation of a merit civil service system in Liberia. This, she said, ensures the effective recruitment, and efficient utilization of the country's available human resources based on ability and not favouritism, tribalism or political affiliation. Government is not for one tribe or one group. It is for all the people. Any attempt to dismantle the system would lead to a chaotic system of administration and open avenues for the recruitment of unqualified persons, relatives and friends, a phenomenon which will work against the best interests of the masses of the people in Revolutionary Liberia.

'NEW LIBERIAN' Comment

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 30 Jan 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Roles of Civil Service Agency"]

[Text] Is the role of the Civil Service being made relevant to the developing priorities of Revolutionary Liberia? Is it responding to rural growths and demands?

These were some of the issues brought forth this week at the five-day Seminar for County and Territorial Superintendents which has just closed in Sanniquellie.

Nimba County Superintendent did not hide his disappointment in the role of the Civil Service when he called for its dissolution because it "has failed to cater to the needs and aspirations of the struggling masses," he said.

Bong County Superintendent Bardeh Zayzay and Superintendent J. Ebenezer Pettiquoi called for a thorough re-shuffle of the entire Agency, while Local Government Minister Oscar Quiah suggested that "loyalty" should form the basic criterion in Civil Service recruitment in Revolutionary Liberia.

But Senior Staff Analyst at the Civil Service Agency defended his agency as one based on technical and administrative competence--two prerequisites which he admitted was ignored in the past. He charged that recruitment at the Agency was then based on nepotism and social affiliation.

Analyst Yarsuo L. Weh-Dorlia described the Seminar as "appropriate" at this time when the Agency was trying to gain national recognition and acceptance. He then appealed to the various government ministries and agencies for support and cooperation to enable civil servants to play their role as "policy translators" of the government.

The end of the conference is not the end of the debate on the role of the Civil Service as it has clearly punctuated the need for a serious look of this Agency in order to render it serviceable to rural Liberia. It is a well-known practice, an observer noted, that the Civil Service Agency often in an attempt to convince people that it is doing its duty administers "non-comprehensive tests" to qualified employees while those who are not qualified are hurriedly allowed to continue work without any tests.

It is not our intention to tell the Agency of what policies to adopt in order to update its system of recruiting new employees, but it is now time to overhaul the systems of that agency.

Civil Service Agency must provide rules and regulations whereby career civil servants will feel that their jobs are guaranteed until the time of retirement. It is the duty of the Agency to see that employees are gainfully employed on equal basis including equal pay for equal service.

We therefore believe that the calls of the conferees at the Seminar should be taken very seriously so that in this Revolutionary Liberia the fate of honest civil servants will be well protected by an efficient serving Civil Service Agency. Nepotism and "who you know" practices of the past should now be scrapped and employers urged to recruit employees based on merits and experiences.

CSO: 4420

## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

**FIRESTONE WORKER LIVING CONDITIONS**--Firestone has been given until August--seven months from now--to improve the living conditions of its employees. This deadline was given to the oldest operating Concession in the country by Head of State Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe when he visited the area recently. Head of State Doe observed with disappointment the lack of electricity, water supply and proper sanitary conditions for some of Firestone's employees. He said the situation posed a serious danger to the health and personal wellbeing of the workers. It was disappointing and discouraging, he noted, that after operating in Liberia for more than 50 years Firestone could not provide housing and other basic facilities for majority of its employees. He called on the workers to utilize the available resources to enjoy the fruits of their labour, and warned other companies operating in the country to provide better facilities for their employees to ensure maximum productivity. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Jan 81 p 8]

**RURAL WATER SUPPLY**--Rural water supply improvement went a step further in recent years in Liberia with the construction of 72 hand pump wells in Nimba County. Construction of the wells began two years ago under the Rural Water Programme and, according to Well Drilling Technician Joe Keigar, plans are afoot to provide more wells in the country. Mr. Keigar regretted the slow pace of construction due to the lack of transportation and adequate manpower. In Saclepea he said that six newly completed wells were not in operation because of the shortage of some basic parts of the pump and appealed to the Ministry of Action for Development and Progress (ADP) to repair the vehicles assigned to him in order to expedite the implementation of the project. Liberia is committed to provide pure drinking water in all cities within all cities within this decade known as the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. During the formal launching of the Decade in November, the Head of State revealed that plans are underway to install modern reservoirs and pumping facilities in all Liberian cities which do not have portable water. [Text] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 27 Jan 81 p 1]

**MANGANESE PROSPECTING**--A 19-man team of Liberian earth scientists from the Geological Survey Department at the Lands and Mines Ministry is conducting a ground survey for possible exploration of manganese deposits in Mount Dorthrow, Grand Gedeh County. The team, which includes four Liberian geologists, has already intensified a ground drilling exercise into the mountain to determine the quality and quantity of manganese deposits. A Lands and Mines Ministry release said the team is being accompanied by

Miss Lynn Hoskiens, a U.S. Peace Corps Volunteer geologist assigned to the Geological Survey Department. The four geologists who are also heading the team include Jenkins Dorbor, Jonathan A. Mason, Samuel S. Sangmor and Geater Murray. Manganese is a valuable mineral used in the production of steel, paint and printing dyes.--  
LINA [Text] [Monrovia THE SUNDAY PEOPLE in English 25 Jan 81 p 4]

BISHOP WARNER'S ALIAS--The head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, has accused former Vice-President Bennie Warner of conducting a "cheap propaganda campaign" against his government from the Ivory Coast, where he is allegedly living under an assumed name. Master Sergeant Doe told LINA that Mr. Warner, who left Liberia with his family shortly before the April 12 coup here, was living in the Ivorian capital of Abidjan under the name Barrie Daganda Wassa, and was claiming to be a teacher. Mr. Warner was spreading propaganda against him and his regime with the help of "anti-revolutionaries residing in the United States," Master Sergeant Doe said. He added that Mr. Warner had an Ivorian passport number 1890/80. Mr. Warner, a Methodist Bishop and Vice-President under slain President William Tolbert, held a press conference in Abidjan last April 28 announcing the formation of a Liberian government-in-exile. Several days later he denied this, saying that he was in hospital in the United States. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 16 Feb 81 p 350]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

GENDARMERIE OFFICERS ARRESTED--A number of gendarmerie officers accused of a plot to assassinate General Traore at the end of December 1980 were arrested in Bamako. It is thought that there have been "dozens of arrests." The failure of a 31 December attempted coup d'etat has not been officially announced in Bamako. The plot reportedly involved approximately 15 young gendarmerie noncommissioned officers. It was reportedly foiled a few hours before its execution. According to reliable sources in Dakar, about 60 more gendarmes and civilian intellectuals were also arrested. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 16]

BUDGETARY INCREASES--Mali's projected budget for 1981 presents an increase of 4.5 percent for revenue and a 1.6-percent increase for expenditures as compared to the 1980 budget (77.8 billion Malian francs). [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 16]

PRC RADIO ASSISTANCE--The minister of foreign affairs and cooperation and the PRC ambassador in Bamako have approved the minutes of a meeting concerning the establishment of a center for radio communications in Mali. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 16]

CSO: 4400

## MAURITIUS

### REPORTAGE ON INTERNAL MMM SPLIT

#### Berenger Accused by Jundoosinh Group

Port Louis THE NATION in French 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] The Jundoosinh affair caused a serious split in the MMM. Considered till yesterday as a wholehearted supporter of the party, Mr Vijay Jundoosinh, deputy of the Flacq-Bon Accueil, was suddenly presented to the public as a "traitor." Mr Jundoosinh defended himself vigorously, and several of the militants, including some deputies, gave him a spontaneous support. One of the first deputies to take a stand in favor of Mr Jundoosinh was Mr Vijay Venkatasamy, Stanley-Rose Hill deputy, and former mayor of Beau-Bassin-Rose-Hill. Mr Ventatasamy spoke in categorical terms against expelling his colleague from the MMM Central Committee, and declared that the establishment of a dictatorial party in Mauritius must be barred (see the declaration of Mr Venkatasamy further on.)

For his part, Mr Jundoosinh estimated that Mr Paul Berenger is manipulating the Central Committee: "The Central Committee is Berenger, and Berenger is the Central Committee", he declared yesterday to THE NATION. Regional Committee No 9 of Flacq-Bon Accueil need take no directive from Berenger and for holding its sessions. In fact, in accordance with a well established procedure, the Regional Committee meets every week. Thus it discussed last Wednesday the controversy caused by Mr Jundoosinh's expulsion from the CC [Central Committee], and decided against that "dictatorial measure."

#### Stricter Sanctions

In a declaration made to the MAURICIEN in its Friday edition, Mr Berenger affirmed that the "Central Committee is not satisfied with the manner in which the Regional Committee No 9 has treated so far the Jundoosinh affair." Since the CC meets only every fortnight, some of the MMM deputies who are CC members, wonder when this Party Committee expressed its dissatisfaction. In the opinion of the protesting deputies, Mr Berenger engaged the credibility of the CC without consulting it. Worse than that: After imposing Mr Jundoosinh's expulsion from the CC, here was Mr Berenger favoring "more severe sanctions" against the Flacq-Bon Accueil deputy.

In a declaration published in yesterday's edition of the CERNEEN, Mr Berenger announced that the CC will be meeting next Saturday and will study the possibility of imposing stricter sanctions against Mr Jundoosinh."

This unfortunate declaration of the lifetime leader of the MMM caused a real outcry in several regional committees of the MMM in which Mr Jundoosinh is greatly esteemed for his indefatigable work for the Party in the past years.

#### Public Meeting

Nuvin Jokhoo, Chairman of the Regional Committee No 9 took the initiative in the campaign aiming at supporting Mr Jundoosinh in his struggle against the MMM dictatorship. He announced a public meeting of the Regional Committee on Wednesday next at 4:30 pm in the Flacq Center. Besides the journalists and members of the public, MMM leaders have been invited to attend the meeting and prove to Mr Berenger that no "manipulation" exists within the Regional Committee. Mr Jokhoo declared: "I defy Berenger to prove that Regional Committee No 9 is manipulated. It is Berenger who is manipulating the Central Committee and the Political Bureau. The MMM is a one man show and Berenger thinks he owns the Party."

"I sacrificed myself for 10 years for the MMM. I lost my job because of this Party, after having been Chairman of the Flacq branch of the UBIW [expansion unknown]. I am chairman of the Camp Ithier Village Council. It is unjust of Berenger to allege that I manipulate the Regional Committee No 9. I am disgusted today with the dictatorial tendency existing in the MMM. I have many revelations to make and will make them at the proper time and place if compelled by the circumstances."

We learn that the Regional Executive Committee No 9 met yesterday morning in an extraordinary session. It arrived at certain measures. Mr Jundoosinh is no more alone henceforth.

#### Mr V. Venkatasamy Declares: Down With Dictatorship!

The threat of expulsion hanging over Mr Vijay Jundoosinh of the MMM aroused strong dissatisfaction: several highly regarded members of that Party are preparing to denounce certain facts unknown to the public at large.

On the other hand, Vijay Venkatasamy declared yesterday morning to the NATION that some of the deputies were watching closely the developments. He told us that the question was not to permit a dictatorial Party to be established in Mauritius.

Mr Venkatasamy added that those deputies had a democratic role to play and they will not hesitate to do their duty. "We will be taking decisions in the light of certain developments of the Central Committee. Mr Judoosinh's abstention is justified. "Erskine May" stipulates clearly that a deputy cannot take part in the ballot if he has any direct or indirect financial interests in an industry whose future is being discussed in the Parliament. No sanctions could therefore be imposed against him."

### Venkatasamy Resigns From MMM

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 28 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Vijay Venkatasamy, second deputy of the Stanley-Rose Hill District, resigned yesterday from the MMM. Indeed, Mr Venkatasamy submitted his resignation during a special meeting of the Regional Committee of the District. Mr Venkatasamy considers that "he can no longer remain within the MMM" after the recent declarations of Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, Chairman of the Party, in WEEK-END last Sunday.

As regards the Regional Committee of Flacq-Bon Accueil, it seems that they are heading towards the establishment of a new committee which would exclude the "rebel" regional leaders, who oppose the Party leadership. Thus, this afternoon, a meeting of the newly constituted Committee will take place in the presence of Messrs A. Jugnauth, Chairman, P. Berenger, Secretary General and D. Rootoo, Organization Secretary.

### Jundoosinh Expelled From MMM

Port Louis THE NATION in French 30 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Vijay Jundoosinh, deputy of Flacq-Bon Accueil, was expelled yesterday from the MMM. The deputy's expulsion was approved by the Central Committee. This meeting was attended by 33 deputies. In a secret ballot, 26 delegates voted in favor of the expulsion, three against, and three of them abstained. Mr Jundoosinh himself took no part in the voting.

The Jundoosinh affair aroused lively debates within the CC. Indeed, after 150 minutes of discussions, Mr Paul Berenger, leader of the MMM proposed the motion for expulsion, which was seconded by Mr Aneerood Jugnauth.

When he left the meeting, Mr Jundoosinh stated to the press that in spite of the fact that there had been long discussions, it was obvious that the decision of expulsion had already been made by the Politbureau of the MMM. The deputy alleged that "they had already manipulated the meeting." Far from giving up after his expulsion from the MMM, Mr Jundoosinh declared that he was considering summoning a meeting of the Regional Committee No 9, next Wednesday, during which he would make a decision regarding his political future.

9018  
CSO: 4400

MAURITIUS

'AFRIQUE DEFENSE' DESCRIBES FRENCH ACCORD ON MILITARY AID

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Jan 81 p 31

[Article: "Military Aid"]

[Text] The island of Mauritius, which has no military forces but only a 3,500-man security force, is benefitting from minor technical assistance in personnel on the part of Great Britain, although the 1968 defense accord was not renewed in 1976. India is insuring the instruction of the detachment of engineers with two officers and has offered an Alouette III helicopter supplied by France.

As for the French presence, it is intended to create a security element close to the French mobile gendarmerie. It is limited to six technical assistants including two officers. In 1980, France received two Mauritian trainees and provided aid of FR2.7 million in materiel. This corresponds to approximately 10 percent of the French arms supplied to the island of Mauritius. The island of Mauritius does not grant France special facilities, but the good relations between the two countries lead the Mauritian authorities to allow French vessels to put into port in their waters.

A French-Mauritian accord has been presented to the French Parliament for approval. It provides for France to allocate aid to Mauritius in the form of personnel "for the organization and instruction of an intervention unit of a type similar to the units of the mobile gendarmerie." The six French military men put at the disposition of the Mauritian Government are, as usual, paid by the French Government. The island of Mauritius handles their housing and makes provision for their travel and their care. In return, the Mauritian Government reimburses France with a lump-sum contribution toward the costs of technical assistance which are presently set at 650 rupees per month, or approximately Fr350 per technical assistant. The French military technical assistants benefit from an exemption from taxes on their income on the island of Mauritius and from great opportunities for duty-free imports (Article 2). Article 3 of the accord establishes the necessity of consent by the two governments to the nomination of technical assistants and the possibility of each of them demanding repatriation after consulting with the other. Article 4 provides that technical assistants can in no case be associated with military or peace-keeping operations; they also do not wear the Mauritian uniform.

9380  
CSO: 4400

GENEVA FAILURE PROMOTES UNILATERAL ACTIONS

Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 15 Jan 81 p 4

[Article by J. A. Engelbrecht: "Now What Must Be Done with the Southwest"]

[Text] After the Geneva Conference on the future of Southwest Africa formally came to an end without reaching any agreements on the cease-fire date and the adaption of the Western Powers' settlement plan it is difficult to venture a prediction on the further development of things. However, several points stand out clearly:

- An international storm will again be unchained against South Africa, especially in the conference rooms of the UN.
- The UN-controlled elections in the Southwest appear to be shelved for at least 18 months to 2 years.
- The bush war, in which SWAPO suffered some serious blows last year, can increase greatly in intensity and possibly break SWAPO's back militarily.
- The DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance], which now has executive powers in the National Assembly, will now be getting the opportunity to rule the country for at least 18 months to 2 years and to show what it can do.
- During this period the DTA will have the opportunity of setting up a respectable civil service organization and lay down solid foundations for a peaceful, democratic and independent Namibia.
- The internal parties, with the DTA at the forefront, have left their mark in Geneva and nobody who has ever had anything to do with the Southwest Africa case, can ever deny the existence of the democratic parties.

As for the international storm which will be breaking out, SWAPO has already given notice that it will be using the United Nations to apply sanctions against South Africa. Even Brian Urquhart, the conference chairman, in his concluding address proceeded to ask South Africa and the internal parties to reconsider their views as soon as possible, thus implying that South Africa and the internal parties of the Southwest are wrong.

Heavy pressure upon South Africa and upon the internal parties is also expected from the Western Powers, who will have to pay the ultimate price, and from the frontline states which, in the process of the bush war will be hurt militarily and economically.

As we listen to the language used by South Africa's Minister Pik Botha in asking for more reason... more justness... equal treatment for the internal parties in future negotiations... as well as assurances and guarantees for the upholding of fundamental rights "after the results of an election under the supervision of the United Nations," then we see here the resoluteness of South Africa in preventing to the bitter end situations like those which arose in Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique from taking place here.

The thing which we may expect for sure is an international storm and clamor such as we have never seen before.

As far as a UN-controlled election, it is now clear that this will not be taking place soon because the two poles: South Africa and the Southwest on the one hand and the United Nations on the other--are still too far away from each other.

A lot of water will be flowing out to sea before there will be enough concessions made to make it possible for a serious effort to be made to put the settlement plan into action.

We can accept the fact that as far as 1981 is concerned this has been completely shelved and from what we can see at the moment it is doubtful that the plan can be put into effect in the early part of next year. Time will tell.

The fact that the bush war will be intensified is pretty definite. In Geneva, SWAPO has already given notice that the war will be intensified and there is little doubt that it will be receiving help from communist and African circles... if it wants to suit its words to its deeds.

We know, from South African reports, about last year's slaughter among SWAPO's forces when at least 1,500 SWAPOs were killed and during just the first week of this year there were more than 80 SWAPO casualties. In the words of a famous German general, we can say: "This is war."

Thus if SWAPO wants to carry out its threats it may also expect the [South African] armed forces to strike hard and deep into the heartland of SWAPO strongholds.

Because the National Assembly has been established by law to rule the country until the settlement plan can be put into effect, the DTA-government in the National Assembly will now get the opportunity of showing the extent to which it is worth its salt thanks to the delay in putting the settlement plan into effect.

It will now get the opportunity of establishing a respectable Southwest Africa/Namibia-oriented civil service and to show what it can do in catching up with years of backwardness in the areas of educational facilities, lodging facilities and housing (as set out in the Van der Merwe report) and what it can also do in creating labor-intensive job opportunities.

Although the Geneva conference broke up without attaining its goals of determining a cease-fire date and putting the settlement plan into action, it was not altogether purposeless.

First of all, the world came to recognize fully that here we have a DIA government engaged in preparing the country for independence in a democratic and orderly manner under international supervision.

Secondly, there was also the presence of the frontline states and of the Western Powers.

Thirdly, the world got to see how the people of Southwest Africa reject violence as a means of resolving the problem when they rebutted the clenched-fist demonstration of Nujoma and his comrades in the conference rooms of the world.

This clenched-fist spectacle of Nujoma and his followers may end up costing them a great deal, prolong considerably their days in their bizarre existence and possibly make them miss the train on the road to a democratic form of independence for their fatherland.

7964  
CSO: 4408

NAMIBIA

UN CONFERENCE FAILURE ENCOURAGES INTERNAL PARTIES' OWN ACTION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Jan 81 p 12

[Editorial: The Southwest's Road Ahead"]

[Text] All indications from Southwest Africa are that the unsuccessful Geneva conference on the planned UN settlement agreement for the region has spurred the determination of the inhabitants of this neighboring state of South Africa to definitely work together as never before for the future of Southwest Africa.

Administrator General Danie Hough expressed the hope that collaboration between the internal parties can be expanded after "acting almost as one man and in a coordinated manner" in Geneva where they were confronted by their common enemy.

In a statement, the main directorate of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which is the ruling party in the National Assembly, said that the people of the Southwest must find their own answers to their problems and that they cannot count on the United Nations to resolve these problems and bring independence to the region.

Earlier AKTUR [Action Committee for the Preservation of the Turnhalle Principles], which is the opposition party, in the statement it made in Geneva said that it was returning home to search for a solution "with those who have our interests at heart and who are honestly willing to collaborate with us."

If the spirit which emanates from these statements takes hold of the entire Southwest, then a great deal can be done.

Naturally an internationally acceptable solution continues to be a primary goal for Southwest Africa. But after the Geneva conference the onus of demonstrating an unbiased attitude in applying the UN settlement plan, as contained in Resolution 435 of the Security Council, now rests heavily on the United Nations.

The most recent indications are that the conduct of the Geneva conference, where the UN plans completely got out of gear, has caused such a disruption that no immediate plans for carrying on the settlement any further can be expected from the United Nations.

Thus, precious time has been won by the internal parties of the Southwest, giving them a chance to do their part for insuring a peaceful and democratic future for their common fatherland. This does not in any way mean that political differences must be completely obliterated, but that everyone must seize the opportunity of collaborating in a positive manner in the perpetuation of ideals shared by all.

7964  
CSO: 4408

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

SWANU VICE PRESIDENT RESIGNS--Dr Zedekia Ngavirue, Vice-President and founder member of Swanu has resigned from the party's Executive. Dr Ngavirue is to assume a position in the field of education and training services. In a statement issued this morning, Dr Ngavirue thanks his fellow party members for their cooperation and support after his return from exile, and goes on to say that "leaving the Swanu Executive would in no way diminish my commitment to our cause of national independence, and I will continue to uphold and serve our ideals and fundamental principles." Swanu President, Mr Gerson Veii has announced the acceptance of the Central Committee of Dr B. Ngavirue's resignation, and expressed the Executive's thanks for his loyal support. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jan 81 p 1]

CSO: 4420

## NIGERIA

### OIL EXPORT REPORTED DOWN IN 1980 FROM 1979

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Feb 81 pp 1, 24

[Article by Godfrey Bamawo]

[Text] Nigeria's earnings from crude oil export for 1980, is expected to reach N13.14 billion. The total output for the year in review was 753.98 million barrels at an average production rate of 2.060 million barrels per day.

Out of the total production, 724.38 million barrels were exported. This showed a significant drop compared with 842.53 million barrels for the previous year.

In the first six months of last year Crude oil output at 395.039 million barrels, was 44.163 million barrels or 10.1 per cent below the level of the first six months of 1979.

There were two price increases last year--Nigeria's reference crude, the Bonny Light, went up from 30 dollars to 34 dollars in February and in June from 34 dollars to 36 dollars.

Although the revenue earned from last year's sales of Crude oil showed an increase of N3.04 billion as against 1979, all the increase was attributable to the price increases since volume actually fell.

When the Kaduna refinery went into partial production in June last year, deliveries to the domestic refineries rose. Exploration activity also showed a slight increase in the first six months of 1980.

Although total party-months declined from 62 to 41, seismic lines shot totalled 7,816 kilometres, according to a Central Bank report.

This showed an increase of 26.6 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1979.

Drilling was mostly for appraisal and the development of existing fields.

From the beginning of 1980 production of Crude oil showed a persistent downward trend from 2.16 million barrels per day to 2.15 million barrels per day and 1.91 million barrels per day for the first, second and third quarters respectively.

During the third quarter, the month of September recorded the lowest production level in five years at 1.58 million barrels per day in July and August respectively.

However, the September slump was short-lived, and production picked up in the fourth quarter, helped in no small way by the Iraqi/Iran war, which had reintroduced some measure of uncertainty in the world supply situation.

Nigeria has since this year increased her prices to around 41 dollars a barrel in line with the OPEC agreement at its meeting in Bali, Indonesia last December. The indications, however, are that output will decline further in 1981, for a number of reasons.

One is that although the Iraqi/Iran war is still officially on, both countries have been able to resume export, and seem likely to introduce an increasing quantity of crude into a world market that in any case was not fundamentally strong.

Secondly, the economies of the industrialized consuming countries are recovering more slowly from their recent slump, than had earlier been expected. Targets for consumption cuts set in 1980 by the six leading capitalist economies appear to have been exceeded in all cases, and stockpiles world wide increased.

With the higher prices of OPEC oil, it will take a major and long lasting disruption in supply to give anything like the 1979 boost to exports.

On its part, the government has taken a lower and perhaps more realistic view of things. Financial projections for 1980 and indeed up to 1985 have been based on average daily production of about 1.9 million barrels. The objective, according to sources, is to maximise earnings on output even if this means cutting production further.

One thing that seems certain is that 1979's record output will remain a record for some time.

SG: 4420

VARIOUS PORT FACILITIES SAID GOING UNUSED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Feb 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] In the rush to build more modern port facilities in the country during the port congestion era, under the third National Development Plan (1975-80), the Federal Military Government built many port structures that were not well planned in terms of access roads and the Nigerian Ports Authority now has about N200 million worth of grossly under utilised port facilities.

Some of these include the N20 million Ikorodu Lighter Terminal on the outskirts of Lagos. It was constructed as an off-loading depot into the hinterlands for cargo being off-loaded at mid-stream and overside, and was administratively attached to the Tin Can Island Port.

The Lighter Terminal has a total quay length of 1,400 metres with 4.50 metre depth of water. It also has four warehouses of 1,500 sq metres each, providing a total storage capacity of 6,000 sq. metres, but these facilities have been virtually empty for more than two years now.

The terminal was completed in 1978 but could not be put to use immediately because of the construction work on the old Carter bridge. The old bridge was being demolished and a new one built and barges could not pass conveniently or so the NPA said at the time.

What we find now however is that there is no good access road connecting the Terminal to Lagos-East Highway and this is the main reason why the Terminal is under-utilised, coupled perhaps by the reluctance of importers to take delivery of their goods in the bush where robbers can waylay them between the Terminal and the main road.

Another reason for the under-utilisation of this terminal, an NPA source told the BUSINESS TIMES at the Tin Can Island Port last week, is the relatively low shipping traffic for the main port itself which leaves the modern facilities in chat N200 million Instant Port under-utilised.

Another of the "White Elephants" is the Onne lighter terminal which is part of the main Ocean Port under construction now. The first phase involving dredging of the harbour, reclamation, ship piling of the wharf, construction of access roads had been completed at a cost of N110 million since 1979 but could not be put into full use because there was no electricity, water, sheds,

or any administrative buildings and these were only contracted out last year at a cost of N130 million and the work has run into a hitch as a result of the change of the name from Onne to Ogu port recently by the NPA.

The N84 million Calabar port is another port which is waiting to be used as inspite of the efforts of some major Conference Lines such as COWAC and even the NPA to "sell" these facilities to the public, importers still prefer to come all the way from the north of Lagos.

The reason for this is also the poor state of some roads in the areas. The Calabar-Ikom highway has a death trap for most of 1979 and 1980 and so importers from the north found it difficult to use the Calabar-Uyo road which leads to Ikot-Ekpene and Aba in the Eastern states before going north.

A senior NPA official however said last week that these port facilities were built with an eye for the future growth of shipping traffic in Nigerian ports and that a port like the Onne port is still being constructed and cannot go into full operation.

CSO: 4420

CEMENT INDUSTRY DETAILED; PRICES REPORTED UP

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 10 Feb 81 p 24

[Article by Cyprian Agbor]

[Text] The prices of bulk cement have continued to increase inspite of the fact that about 4.5 million tonnes of the commodity find their way into the Nigerian market annually.

A BUSINESS TIMES survey carried out in Lagos last week revealed that imported cement accounts for only 500,000 tonnes out of an estimated 4.5 million tonnes of cement consumed by the construction industry in Nigeria annually and that the six cement companies in the country together produce about 4 million tonnes annually.

It was also discovered cement prices which stood at as low as N3.50 per bag and N70 per tonne (20 bags) by 1979 when there was a lull in government construction projects, have now shot up to N4.50 and even N5.00 per bag (N80-N100 per tonne) in wayside cement market at Dopemu, Ijora and Ketu areas.

The Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) which announced earlier in 1980 that they had too much cement in the ports and even effected a price reduction from their standing price of N56 and N60 per tonne in Lagos and Port Harcourt/Calabar Ports respectively to as low as N48 per tonne, have now gone back to their original price.

The General Manager of Flour Mills Nig. Ltd., also major cement distributors was not available for comment on the hike in price but a senior official said that the numerous Federal and State Government Housing Projects embarked upon in 1980 sharply increased the demand for cement and forced up prices.

He disclosed that the biggest cement producer out of the six cement companies in Nigeria is the West African Portland Cement Company--makers of Elephant Cement and that with the coming on stream of the Shagamu plant in 1978 they now produce a total of 1.5 million tonnes of cement per annum.

Our source added that the flurry of construction activity in the country has geared up most of the other cement companies to start production especially as some of them are state-owned and as at now the Ukpilla, Calcemco, Nkalagu, Ashakacem and the Burham cement all account for about 2.6 million tonnes of cement annually.

About half a million tonnes of cement imported annually, he said are accounted for by the NNSC and private importers and these are discharged principally at rail served 122 metres Ijora Wharf and the Kiri-kiri Jetty in the Lagos area and also at the Port Harcourt, Warri and Calabar Ports.

The International Market price for cement still stands at N42.40 per tonne and this is about half of the present Nigerian market price for that commodity.

One way to help reduce distribution costs, a WAPCO source told the BUSINESS TIMES last week is their company's direct delivery system which involves direct supply from their factory to contractors, industry users and private individuals.

He added that this aspect of the company's efforts ensures a measure of discipline in the market places but that only two-thirds of their output is delivered this way as the company has phased out sub-distributorships and built up its own distribution network in the market area.

He concluded that prices of cement can only reduce generally if similar measures were put into effect by all other cement manufacturers and importers.

CSO: 4420

NIGERIA

APPLICATION PROCEDURE FOR ABUJA LAND SPELLED OUT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Feb 81 p 24

[Text] Application forms for land in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, are now to be submitted direct to the offices of the Federal Capital Development Authority, Abuja.

Under the previous arrangements, the application forms were being submitted to the Federal Capital Development Authority, through the presidential liaison officers in the state.

This directive was given by members of the House of Representatives Committee on the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, during their current visit to development projects under construction in the federal capital.

The members observed that the processing of forms through liaison officers had created problems in certain states, especially where there were no such officers.

Briefing members of the committee earlier, the Director of Estates of the FCDA, Mr. Adu, announced that 1,900 applicants have been allocated plots in the Federal Capital Territory, out of about 8,000 applications received from various people in the country.

Conducting the visiting members round development projects under construction at Abuja, the Principal Secretary to the FCDA, Alhaji Abdullahi Abubakar, disclosed that all the expenses incurred by state governments bordering the new Federal Capital between October 1979 to January this year, would be refunded by the FCDA.

While conducting the visitors round staff quarters under construction, the secretary announced that six of such quarters were being built in the area at the cost of one quarter of a million Naira.

On water supply, Alhaji Abdullahi further disclosed that contracts had been awarded for the construction of 12 boreholes at an estimated cost of half a million Naira.

He announced that the housing programme for the area included 270 units of the Federal Government's 2,000 low cost units meant for the Federal Capital Territory.

Members of the committee later paid a visit to the Ona of Abaji.

Addressing the traditional ruler, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Amos Adakula, enjoined him to conduct his people in an orderly manner and report all grievances through the relevant authorities in charge of the administration of the area.

Replying, the Ona pledged the loyalty and co-operation of his people, adding that the people of Abaji were the first to opt for settlement within the Federal Capital Territory (FCT).

CSO: 4420

DREDGING OF TWO MAJOR RIVERS PLANNED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Feb 81 p 1

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text] Contracts for the dredging of Rivers Niger and Benue and the construction of three modern river ports in the hinterlands will be awarded within the next one week, Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport, Malam Garba Wushishi has disclosed.

The minister who was speaking at an interview with the NEW NIGERIAN in his office at the weekend, said the three river ports were among the 14 to be constructed by the Federal Government during the current Fourth National Development Plan period.

The river ports, he said, included the ones being sited at Onitsha, Anambra, Mubi, Gengola and Baro in Niger State, respectively.

According to the minister, the value of Onitsha River Port would cost five million Naira and it would be the first contract to be executed according to the specified schedule.

Malam Garba explained that the execution of two other contracts for the construction of river ports in Baro and Mubi would follow immediately after that of Onitsha.

The Baro and Mubi projects, the minister said, would cost 1.5 million Naira and 4.5 million Naira, respectively.

He said consultants have already been despatched to Baro and were now busy with the feasibility studies.

Malam Garba also disclosed that maintenance dredging had already started on both the Rivers Niger and Benue and would be followed by capital dredging.

Capital dredging, he explained, involves deep dredging and would cost a lot of money. The contract for the capital dredging which he said would be awarded any time from now would make the two rivers 'navigable throughout the year.'

Also at the interview with the NEW NIGERIAN, the Director of Inland Waterways, Mr. Bertram Anyaoku, said the level of water of the two rivers had gone down considerably.

Mr. Bertram Anyaoku also said that the level of water on both rivers now was about 60 centimetres. This, he said, was below average.

The director denied that construction firms handling the dredging of Rivers Niger and Benue had abandoned their jobs.

Mr. Anyaoku explained that Westminster Dredging Company and NEDECO which formed River Niger Transport Consortium Firm won the contract to dredge the two rivers for two years only.

"It was a two-year dredging contract signed in 1978 and terminated in May 1980, he further explained.

"He said the initial arrangement was to dredge the rivers in dry season and to see if the rivers would be navigable.

CSO: 4420

POST-HOSTAGE REACTION: VICTORY FOR POOR NATIONS

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES English 8 Feb 81 p 11

[Commentary by Aderemi Adebayo in the column "Kaleidoscope": "The Tail Wags the Dog"]

[Text] In those good old days, it was the dog that wagged the tail. But what do we witness in the year of our Lord One Thousand and Nine Hundred and Eighty?

Reverse is the case. Incredibly as it sounds, the tail now wags the dog.

That is the picture of what happened between the United States of America (US) and Iran.

The 14-month phoney war between America and Iran, undoubtedly, shook the whole world to its foundation.

Unfortunately, the United States did not intend it; she did not prepare for it and neither was she allowed to choose the moment for launching the war. Everything was decided by Iran.

The offensive started when some militant Islamic students (so the world was told) on November 4, 1979 seized the American Embassy, taking all the inmates hostages. The American flag was not only pulled down but was burnt.

The Iranian invasion, no doubt, was an assault on the Vienna International Treaty of the Consular and Diplomatic convention.

When Iran refused to honour several international pleas, the US made desperate moves to bring Iran to her knees.

First, she placed food embargo against Iran. Then, Iranian assets in America were declared frozen. Appeals were also made to other countries by the Carter administration to impose economic sanctions against the belligerent "enemy".

When all efforts failed, America tried a military solution, which did not only prove abortive but also resulted in the untimely death of some Americans.

Yet, Iran stood her ground. She maintained that unless America met her demands, the hostages would be tried and dealt with accordingly.

Thanks to Algerian intermediaries, Iran and the US, at least, agreed after two-and-a-half months of negotiations. The 52 American

hostages were released on January 19, after spending 443 days in detention.

The hostages' release were based on two principles. First, the US was committed to restore the financial position of Iran to that which existed prior to November 14, 1979 and to ensure the transfer of all Iranian assets.

Then, both Iran and the US agreed to terminate all litigations between the government and the nationals of each party.

Whether the Reagan government honours or violates the hostage accord, is not what I am contesting.

But the point of interest is that a developing (I almost say underdeveloped) nation like Iran could hold a superpower like the United States of America to ransom.

The Iranian attitude must serve as a pointer to the advanced nations of the world that the third world is not to be taken for a ride. Importantly, the so-called super powers should desist from engaging in modernised slavery, or better still, neo-colonialism.

Neo-colonialism, is the worst form of imperialism. It is based upon the principle of breaking up former colonial territories into non-viable states and which, must look forward to the crumbs from the master's table.

It is a fact, generally accepted, that there is a limit to human endurance. Even the most sheepish being will retreat when pushed to the wall. Natural consequences are definitely not inevitable.

During the bad years of the colonial era, the colonies were being milked dry by their masters. Today, this exploitation still exists but is more subtle.

The American-Iranian relationship is a victory for the poor nations of the world. And the millennium is in sight.

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

ISLAMIC, ARAB LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP--Nigeria has joined the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples, according to Sayed Nofal, secretary general of that organization. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 81 p 19]

DAM IN CROSS RIVER--The Federal Government is to build a hydroelectric dam in the Cross River State. The dam, when completed will take much load off the Kainji Dam. A member of the House of Representatives' committee on Mines and Power, Mr. Charles Adoga (NPN), Ogoja, who announced this, said that this was part of government efforts to solve the problems of the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA). He said that the committee had identified the problems of NEPA, but added that they could not be solved overnight. Mr. Adoga said that as a means of helping members of the public to accommodate NEPA's failings, "which will be with us for sometime," a directorate of information would soon be established there. On the problems facing NEPA's consumers in Ogoja, he said that efforts were being made to solve them. He said that there were plans to build a substation to boost power supply in the area. He expressed disappointment at the lack of telephone communications between Ogoja and other parts of the country including Calabar the state capital since last October. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 Feb 81 p 2]

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

CAUTIOUS OPTIMISM EXPRESSED OVER NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 20 Jan 81 p 10

[Editorial: "The New President"]

[Text] Today Ronald Reagan is being sworn in as president of the United States and in South Africa, as in most other countries, the question of "What will the change in administration mean for us?" is very much in our minds.

In answering this question one basic thing must be borne in mind and that is that every country and the government of every country is out to promote and protect its interests and not those of any other country. That is the duty of every government.

It would, therefore, be very foolish to hope that the new American administration will go out of its way to favor South Africa. It will not...unless it is in its own interest and that of the United States. This is also clearly evident from what Gen Alexander Haig said before the Senate committee which must consider his appointment as secretary of state. Once or twice General Haig went on to mention those things which, not wrongly, are being regarded as holding any hope in South Africa, but he also said that as secretary of state he will do whatever is conducive to the best advantage of the United States. We can only hope that his concept and that of the new government, with respect to what will be conducive to the best interest of the United States, will agree with South African views in important respects. The possibility that this will happen is decidedly better than it was in the days of the Carter administration.

Nevertheless, there are limitations which an American secretary of state and no American government can escape, such as those which stem from U.S. requirements for imported oil. At the present time, the country is getting much of its imported oil from Nigeria (next to Saudi Arabia it is the biggest supplier) and even the new government must seriously take into account any Nigerian threat to cut off the export of oil to the United States if it is too compliant toward South Africa.

Yet, from a broad point of view, South Africa has reason to hope that the Reagan administration will also follow an Africa policy which will be more in concordance with South African views than that of the Carter administration... even though the new government will certainly not be without criticism with respect to South Africa's internal setup.

The thing which, as a matter of fact, will probably be the most important consideration is whether President Reagan and his people will succeed in awakening a new self-confidence and readiness to fight in the American nation which will make it possible for the United States to assert itself as strongly as the circumstances require and to oppose the expansion of the Soviet Union. After all, that has a lot to do with it.

7964  
CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

UNITA'S POSITION IN ANGOLA MAY BENEFIT FROM REAGAN'S POLICY

Johannesburg DIE TRANSLAER in Afrikaans 9 Jan 81 p 8

[Editorial: "UNITA's Voice"]

[Text] The complexity of the problems in the entire question of Southwest Africa is evidenced by the threat of the UNITA movement in Angola to attack any UN peace task force which ventures in its territory.

In South Africa and in most countries of the West, there is an inclination to brush off UNITA as an ineffective resistance movement against the small MPLA minority group being maintained in Luanda by Moscow.

It is however a fact that, according to indications, UNITA represents the majority in Angola and that there are countries in both the West and in Africa which are not yet ready to write it off.

With a Reagan administration in power in the United States which has already spoken out against the Cuban presence in Africa, this whole problem can acquire an entirely new aspect.

Of course the thing which can seriously affect any efforts by the United States is the possibility that Southwest Africa may be saddled with a communist-oriented SWAPO government.

For UNITA this could spell the end, because it would then end up in a pincher. It is clear, therefore, that the outcome in Geneva is going to have wide repercussions. It is to be hoped that the Reagan administration will see this in time in view of the fact that the entire tendency of the Western powers' cause still carries with it a strong Carter shading.

7964  
CSO: 4408

**EFFORTS IN DISCOVERING FAVORABLE 'SILENT MAJORITY' NOTED**

Johannesburg DEE TRANVALER in Afrikaans 30 Dec 80 p 9

[Article by Bert Ferreira: "Zimbabwe Not Soweto's Ideal"]

[Text] In the course of this past year, black politics in white South Africa continued to progress on a clashing course. Moreover radical thinking succeeded in spreading its influence to new areas.

Yet there is a feeling that most blacks are aligning themselves more decisively behind the more moderate trends of thinking, even though this is naturally taking place in a quiet manner and without rhetoric.

The extent to which a definable polarization in the thinking of black ranks is taking place is a difficult thing to determine. The "quiet majority" of moderates is not, as already stated, very vociferous. Yet it would appear that they are holding on to their hopes in the initiatives ensuing from the Botha government and especially in Soweto, where changes are noticeable, and as this is taking place, this quiet majority is pinning its hopes for a new order on realistic grounds.

In the light of the victory of the Mugabe faction in the Zimbabwe election, it is perhaps surprising that radical groups in South Africa have not come out any stronger.

The original opinion was that the metamorphosis in Zimbabwe would strengthen the radicals' hands in South Africa and the initial indications tended to corroborate this. Perhaps the events in Zimbabwe, following the government changes, have had a dampening effect on this. There is still no talk of a Utopia in that country and in the meantime bloody civil strife apparently continues unchecked.

**Changes**

Zimbabwe does not, therefore, serve as the model for peaceful change which the average South African black man has set as an ideal.

As it is, the radicals have indeed made inroads in the labor field. Thus they have been instrumental in promoting a whole series of strikes, most of them illegal, which have spread from the Eastern Cape to various parts of the country. This has also caused a small crisis in Johannesburg where municipal workers, in an apparently well-organized action, crippled the city's trash-removal services for days.

Finally, the strikes also spread to the newspaper industry where ironically they have deprived the openly radical wing of the press of its own mountpiece for 2 months.

Also ironical is the fact that the series of strikes has served as a valuable training school in strike handling for employers at a time when different approaches are highly necessary. In accordance with the Wiehahn guideline, black workers are now being rapidly brought up to an equal level with the whites.

The timing chosen for these strikes was, therefore, not a very good one (perhaps this would have been more successful a couple of years ago before government initiative had progressed this far in its effort to abolish discrimination on the basis of color from organized labor).

Moreover the strikes did not arouse much sympathy among the general public mainly because many of these took place just after the strikers had been given spontaneous and general increases in wages. These strikes were, therefore, interpreted as a wanton rather than justified protest.

The extremists seem to have had doubtful success even in the field of education in the course of the year. School unrest began among colored ranks and gradually also spread to black schools, with the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Kimberly strongly in the foreground. Finally many of the schools had to be closed and as a result the education of about 1 percent of the youths attending school was disrupted.

#### Attempts

Strong efforts were also made to merge the cause of the students with that of the workers and as time went on it appeared that this could succeed.

But the resistance offered by the inhabitants of Soweto against this school unrest proved to be a revealing thing. Soweto is the very area where great progress has been made in all branches of education since the disorders of 1976.

This could serve as an indication that the substantial reforms undertaken by the government to correct grievances and shortcomings, which came to light as a result of the school unrest, could also be instrumental in bringing about school peace over the entire country as well. If this is the case, the incitement methods used by extremists will perhaps fall on less fertile soil during the coming years.

In the course of the year, various acts of terrorism, such as the ones on Socknekaar, the occupation of the Silverton Bank, the SASOL (South African Coal Gas and Oil Corporation) fuel explosion and the railroad sabotage in Soweto, had succeeded in winning considerable sympathy among radical and even church circles. Justification for such acts was found in social conditions and in many instances solidarity with the guilty parties was voiced.

But here again it is not likely that these sentiments are shared by most black people. Among the general ranks, from which we get police and soldiers who, along with the white man, stand up for the defense of the country, there is no actual sympathy for the common enemy.

A closer delineation of finer nuances in black politics is rendered difficult by the absence of strong leaders in urban areas and consequently the absence of groupings worthy of mention who share certain viewpoints.

#### Critical

Seen from a national point of view, the strongest leader is still Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwa Zulu. Although he is the leader of a national state, he has great influence in urban regions through his Inkatha, cultural and political, movement. He is strongly critical of the present and past forms of government policy guidelines and he is actually striving for a unitary state, but he does believe in dialog and black/white collaboration. His relations with Prime Minister P.W. Botha are not very friendly, but he maintains good relations with the minister for collaboration and development, Dr Piet Koornhof. Moreover he has launched his own initiative and so far the Buthelezi Commission consisting of prominent white and black business leaders and others is involved in an effort to work out an alternative order of things for the future.

But the chief minister's leadership is being rejected by the radical element perhaps because he himself is not radical enough and he is also getting much criticism from exile organizations such as the ANC (African National Council).

In Soweto the Committee of Ten, under the leadership of Nithato Motlana, is still a strong organization, though mutual influencing between the committee and youth groups is leading to a negativism which is overlooking all the real progress made among blacks in most recent years. This is lending less credibility to this movement. However, it is remarkable that the protest for higher domestic wages begun from these circles has not had very much success.

Although he probably does not have the direct support of most of Soweto, the city's management is still in the hands of David Thebehalu and it is possible that his collaboration with government people, such as Louis Rive and John Knoetze, in the redevelopment of Soweto will eventually bring up his popularity.

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CSO: 4408

**ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES HELD OUT IN FAVOR OF 'CONSTELLATION OF STATES'**

Capetown DIK BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Jan 81 p 12

[Editorial: "Advantages of a Constellation"]

[Text] Additional indications that the prime minister's ideal of a constellation of southern African states can actually lead to an economic uplifting of South Africa's neighboring countries have been provided by interesting statistics in the most recent economic review of the National Bank.

In 1978, South Africa's per capita income was 1,287 rand as against the pitiful 122 rand of a country such as Mozambique. But one of the very interesting facts apparent from the review is that economically speaking things are noticeably much better in South Africa's immediate neighbors than in those which are further away.

The most important reason given for this is that the immediate neighbors, such as Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, already form a part of a loose economic collaboration area. Even in the three countries which have already obtained their political independence from South Africa, their per capita income has increased as a result of the economic interaction with South Africa.

When earlier this year P.W. Botha conducted a conference with the leaders of the above-mentioned three countries: Transkei, Bophutatswana and Venda, dealing with the constellation idea, his slogan was: "There is strength in unity; the future lies in collaboration." He does not believe that a man-made paradise can be attained without problems, but he does believe that poverty, misfortune, war, violence and insecurity ought not to be the fate of nations of this subcontinent.

Although the black leaders attending this conference welcomed the constellation plan enthusiastically, the public reaction of the other independent nations of southern Africa has thus far been mainly negative, even though in many instances they have not refrained from expanding their trade with South Africa. Economic realities have simply forced them to do so.

Despite all the efforts made by these countries to be less economically dependent on South Africa, such a situation is hard to anticipate. As their trade with South Africa increases perhaps they can start to look upon the constellation plan with a different attitude.

7964  
CSO: 4408

**PROPOSED ISSUANCE OF UNIFORM IDENTITY DOCUMENT DISCUSSED**

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 16 Jan 81 p 9

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] The proposed move to issue a uniform identity document to South Africans of all races invites comparison with previous attempts to "improve, humanise and reform" the influx control laws or *dompas* system.

Earlier bids at ameliorating influx control, which dates back at least to the ingenious manoeuvres of Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, are distinguished by a central trait: superficial change for the better which masked retention of the core of the system.

The present draft amendment to the Population Registration Act carries a hint of a racial equality. Under it, all South Africans will be fingerprinted and issued with a standard identity book--which they will have to produce on demand to a "peace officer," or, if the document is more than 5 km away, within seven days.

At present these kinds of provisions only apply to blacks. At the age of 16 the fingerprints of all blacks are taken and they are issued with reference books. Better known as the *dompas*, these books have to be produced on demand. To avoid prosecution they have to be carried at all times.

The suggested change to the Population Registration Act might even seem to offer a distinct improvement to blacks. Theoretically it will give them the right to produce their identity documents within a reasonable time if they do not have it on them (a right which was denied to them in an Appeal Court case in 1974).

But a closer analysis shows that the appearance of equality is without substance. While the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, anticipates that the new identity book will eventually replace the reference book, blacks will still be subject to influx control laws.

The trio of reformist Bills published last October by the Minister of Cooperation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, certainly make stringent provision for influx control against "disqualified" blacks, despite of Dr Koornhof's declared intention of abolishing the *dompas*.

At the news conference when Dr Koornhof and senior officials launched the Bills, the officials spoke of a move to issue a common identity document to all races but cautioned that blacks would still have to carry a separate document indicating whether they had the right to be in a "controlled" or prescribed area.

The implications are simple: non-black minorities will experience some of the inconveniences which blacks currently endure when the amendment to the Population Registration Act becomes law—but blacks will be subject to these restraints as well as to the revised controls proposed in Dr Koornhof's new deal.

In many aspects Dr Koornhof's new controls means stricter influx laws, especially in the form of markedly heavier fines for "disqualified" blacks who enter "controlled" urban areas unlawfully, as well as for blacks who harbour them or employers who give them work.

The latest bid at reform, as evidenced in the combined changes proposed by Mr Heunis and Dr Koornhof, are reminiscent of the reformist deal proffered by Dr Verwoerd in 1952. In that year Dr Verwoerd put the Natives Abolition of Passes and Coordinations of Documents Act on the statute book.

The Act did not abolish passes, if a pass is defined as a form identifying the holder and establishing his right to be in a particular area at a specified time for a stipulated purpose. A corollary to that definition is that blacks without the pass are denied the same right.

Dr Verwoerd's Act consolidated and extended influx control. It provided for its extension to black women and some black men in the Cape previously exempted from having to produce passes on demand. It also abolished a clause exempting some higher status blacks—priests and teachers, for example—from having to carry the dompas.

Dr Verwoerd's "reformist" law might have been inspired by Orwell's novel "1984," in which Ministry of Truth proclaimed, in the language of newspeak: "War is Peace," "Freedom is Slavery" and "Ignorance is Strength."

Dr Verwoerd's premiership from 1958 to 1966 was characterised by a general tightening of influx control provisions. They were defended at the time by the argument that whites were subject to similar controls when entering black townships and "homelands."

The premiership of Mr John Vorster saw the imposition of further controls, climaxing, perhaps, in the 1968 Bantu Labour Regulations which made it impossible for blacks born outside prescribed urban areas to qualify for permanent urban residential rights under Section 10 of the Urban Areas Act.

The second half of Mr Vorster's 12 years as Prime Minister produced some rhetoric—mainly from the "verlig" Deputy Minister in the old Department of Bantu Administration, Mr Punt Janson—about humanising the pass laws.

The reformist drive culminated in the signing of an agreement by the then Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr H. C. Botha, and three "homeland leaders," Chief Lucas

Mangope, Dr Cedric Phatudi and Chief Lennox Sebe. Entitled, "Secret--A New Era in Bantu Administration," the agreement proposed to substitute reference books issued by the department with "travel documents" provided by homeland governments.

It seemed to reflect Pretoria's bid to present internal influx control as a form of interstate frontier regulation rather than a discriminatory set of laws directed against blacks. But there were two flaws.

Whatever the superficial gloss, travel documents were de facto reference books subject to the same control as the dompas-reference book issued by Pretoria. The definition of a reference book in Verwoerd's omnibus 1952 law is any document, including travel documents, carried by blacks.

The second flaw was that most homeland leaders refused to go along with the deal. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was particularly adamant in his opposition, refusing to attend the ceremony at which the "new era" was inaugurated.

But leaders who opted for independence gave the border control interpretation of the pass laws some substance. Apparently to give it greater plausibility, the Riekert Commission recommended that blacks from the homelands be admitted to South Africa under the same laws as non-blacks: the Admission of Persons Regulation Act and the Aliens Act.

In the meantime, however, stricter controls over black entry into white-designated cities were introduced or proposed, including the 1979 law which increased the maximum penalty for employment of "illegal" blacks to R500 and Dr Koornhof's trio of 1980 Bills with their equally potent maximum penalties.

CSO: 4420

**SASOL TO ASSIST AUSTRALIA IN OIL-FROM-COAL PROJECT**

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 21 Jan 81 p 5

[Text] Canberra -- About 15,000 tons of coal will be shipped from Queensland to South Africa during the next 3 months for the purpose of carrying out a complete feasibility study for erecting an oil-out-of-coal plant in South Queensland similar to the one for SASOL [South African Coal Gas and Oil Corp]. According to the plan this would be put in operation in South Queensland by 1986.

If tests at the SASOL-2 plant indicate that the project is completely feasible the plan is to produce 30 million barrels of fuel from 14 million tons of coal at the Queensland plant starting from 1987.

A large company being managed by Peko-Wallsend, an international company, and backed by large banking and insurance groups, is planning to start exploiting large coal deposits at Millerran on the Darling Ridge, 175 kms southwest of Brisbane.

The BP Oil Company has indicated that it is interested in joining the project if the SASOL tests show that the project is feasible, as it is hopefully expected.

**Second Most Important**

In a preliminary inquiry into the planned project of \$3 Billion (about 2,727,000,000 rand), conducted by the American FLUOR-group, the proposal to utilize the coal-smelting technology, like the one of the South African SASOL plant, is regarded as "technically and economically feasible."

The project is the second most important step in the production of artificial fuel in Australia.

The plan is to produce oil by 1985 from the gigantic discovery of oil-shale at Rundle near Gladstone on the coast of Queensland. At first about 10,000 to 12,000 barrels of oil will be produced daily and later the production will be increased to 240,000 barrels per day. ESSO is involved in this project.

Probably West German or American technology will be employed in the project which later can be followed by the development of still another great deposit at Condor, near Mackay in North Queensland. This will also be an oil-from-oil-shale project.

Neville Green, the chairman of the Australian Coal Corp, who heads the Millerran Project, said that this can develop into the greatest single industrial and mining complex in Australian history.

Australia is about 70 percent self-sufficient with respect to oil suitable as a fuel, but it is expected that the production of crude oil from Australian coal fields will increase during this decade.

7964  
CSO: 4408

**WATER UTILIZATION AGREEMENT REACHED WITH SWAZILAND**

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 17 Jan 81 p 9

[Text] Successful negotiations between the governments of South Africa and Swaziland have just been conducted in Capetown and a final agreement on the controversial Pongolapoort Dam concluded, Dr Nak van der Merwe, minister for water affairs, forestry and environmental conservation, told DIE BURGER yesterday.

The two countries have also agreed to conduct a broad investigation on the development of the Komati and the Umfolozi rivers to the maximum advantage of both countries.

The Swazi delegation was led by Foreign Minister R. V. Dhlamini. He was accompanied by Dr V. S. Leibbrand, the minister of works, power and communications, and several officials.

**Request**

For a long time, there has already been a joint planning and technical committee of engineers and hydrologists who have been consulting on such things as the distribution of water between the two countries. Several East Transvaal rivers flow from South Africa through Swaziland.

The request for talks at a ministerial level came from Swaziland.

One of the agreements reached affects the Pongolapoort Dam which was formerly known as the Josini Dam, but which since its completion has not yet been filled. As a result of the agreement, the filling up of the dam will get underway on 1 January of next year.

The dam will provide irrigation water for the Makhathini Flats. It has also been agreed to provide irrigation possibilities on a limited scale for Swaziland as well.

Dr Van der Merwe said that a tremendous amount of water is necessary for development needs in East Transvaal. Existing dams do not have sufficient water for this and power plants, mines and SASOL plants, which require a great deal of water. Additional water must be brought into the region.

That is why it became urgent to come to an agreement with Swaziland as soon as possible on the subject of sharing the water between the two countries.

In the meantime, the possibility of storing water in South Africa from rivers which flow to the east is being investigated. The Komati River flows through Swaziland. The investigation now being conducted also has a prospect industrial, irrigation and other development, especially in the area southwest of Komatipoort.

Swaziland will also apply for the possible development of the two rivers in that country in the interest of both countries and will do so through the South African Department of Foreign Affairs. According to Dr Van der Merwe the matter will then be reviewed again.

7964  
CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

**TEACHER MAINTAINS SCHOOLS FOSTER APARTHEID IN CLASSROOM**

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jan 81 p 29

[Article by Ross Bresler, BA and BEd of the University of South Africa, a teacher from 1922 to 1976 with overseas experience in teaching at Glasgow in 1948-49 and at a London comprehensive school in 1954]

[Text] When your child starts school he undergoes a novel experience. He is "streamed."

Streaming means determining a child's ability to fit into one of the three kinds of teaching offered by secondary education.

Those are the A, B and C streams corresponding to those doing a University course (A), those not intending post-matriculation learning (B) and those who are practically rather than academically minded (C).

What decides a teacher to put your child into any one of the above streams of learning?

The most important factor is your child's IQ or intelligence quotient.

**Standpoint**

A pupils' IQ has come to play such a big part in streaming that it has become sacrosanct. Why this is so becomes plain when you examine closely the whole concept of intelligence and how to measure it.

The official standpoint about human ability is this:

One: intelligence is inherited.

Two: because intelligence is inherited nothing the teachers do or say can increase or change a pupil's ability to learn.

Three: because pupils vary in intelligence there is a natural inequality in learning ability which no amount of teaching, good or bad, can affect.

Four: to treat pupils therefore on a basis of equality in the classroom merely degrades the performance of the natural gifted.

Five: it follows that the power and wealth in any society is nothing more than the economic system conferring proper reward upon superior genetic combinations.

#### Tenet

On the basis of the above five arguments secondary education has become thoroughly undemocratic. Once a pupil is streamed he is pegged down to a certain curriculum which fits in with his so-called genetic abilities.

Free intercourse between the streams is made impossible because it is a standing tenet of high school teaching that children of moderate ability can be assisted only at the expense of those more gifted.

On the basis that intelligence is genetically determined and has nothing to do with individual effort, trial and willpower, there has been evolved by the teachers a formidable battery of startling statements:

Since human ability is what you are born with and not what you get through your own individual striving, it follows that brains reflect social standing and mobility--that is the Bantu people are inherently duller and less educable than white Anglo-Saxons. The idea that our grandparents had--that schools were there to improve people--no longer holds.

What then are schools for?

The answers given by the IQ adherents are as astonishing as they are unacceptable in a democratic way of life. Schools, argue the geneticists, serve primarily as selection and certification agencies whose job it is to measure and label kids and only secondarily to change them.

It follows from the above /that schools serve primarily to legitimise inequality, not to create it./ [Slantlines denote italics]

How has it come about that teaching has come to attach itself to such misleading and injurious practices? For schoolmasters themselves are as much the victims of current school administration as the pupils themselves.

Schools, we are told, do little to affect people's intellectual performance or general competence. Still less do they justify the hope that by reengineering the educational system we may moderate social inequality.

In a phrase, the official view of intelligence is that no amount of hard work on the part of the conscientious teacher produces any measurable change in his pupils.

Schools, runs the argument of Head Office, are impotent, for /variations in what children learn at school depend on variations in what they bring to school and not on variations in what schools offer them./ [Slantlines denote italics]

The idea that children's intellectual performance can be improved by the school they go to and that the critical elements involved in this improvement are the quality of the school's performance is not borne out by current classroom practice or tradition. The clever boys and girls are deliberately caged off into separate classes lest contact with less gifted pupils will degrade bright achievement.

### Amazing

It is argued by the geneticists /that children leave school essentially with what they brought into it and that the influence of school in promoting intelligence is so limited as to be almost nonexistent./ [Slantlines denote italics]

All this amazing stuff is the direct outcome of the teachers' belief in the hereditary nature of human ability.

In the current view, hard work on the part of teacher and taught, conscience, will-power, enthusiasm, application, drive, ambition, resolution, planning--all the qualities that make a civilised society possible--are brushed aside and regarded as outside the timetable and the curriculum.

Under the heavy hand of the IQ Establishment schools serve primarily as selection and certification agencies whose job it is to measure and classify pupils according to examination results. Instead of bringing out the best in their pupils, schools serve to legitimise inequality.

### Soulless

The hope held by former generations of teachers that schools existed to change pupils --and change them for the better--rested on the argument that intelligence was as much a matter of heredity as it was of environment and that self-help had a large--a preponderant--part to play in the classroom.

That this view has been largely abandoned for a mechanical and soulless approach to education is a profound and melancholy happening.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

FACTIONAL FIGHTING--Durban--A police squad arrested 295 people in connection with faction fighting, arson and theft in the Tugela Ferry district on Thursday. A police contingent arrived at the battle scene but were too late to stop a vicious clash between members of the Sampofu and Sidakeni tribes. Several people were seriously injured during the fighting before the police could stop it. Earlier this week 21 kraals were plundered. A number of huts were set on fire and livestock and other valuables stolen. Police also confiscated 16 rifles, 10 revolvers and boxes of ammunition. The detained men are being held in the Tugela Ferry and Pomeroy police stations. They are expected to appear in court early next week. Faction fighting in the Tugela Ferry area claimed 85 lives last year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jan 81 p 5]

MISSION TO TAIWAN--An investigative team from Ilco Homes of Durban leaves soon for Taiwan to study import-export possibilities between the two countries. Ilco are property developers and they also own sawmills and they want to explore the possibility of exporting joinery items to Taiwan, while also investigating importing certain items of electrical and hardware used in the home building industry. Motivation for the four-man visit comes from the fact that local industry cannot cope with the demand in some lines and the four-man mission led by Ilco president Mr A C Denmers wants to compare quality, price and availability. Most of the import goods will need import permits and this will require negotiation with the Government. The company feels there are some items which will be cheaper to buy but the mission first wants to look before committing itself. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jan 81 p 29]

OFFENSES AT SEA--South African citizens committing offences on board any foreign ship outside the Republic's waters could in future be tried by a South African court in terms of a Bill published yesterday. In terms of a provision in the Merchant Shipping Amendment Bill, a South African offender could be tried in the Republic, irrespective of whether he belonged to that ship or not. The Bill, introduced in the Assembly by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, also prohibits the use at sea of vessels of less than three metres in length. The Bill has been read a first time. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 28 Jan 81 p 8]

CENSUS IN 1985--Another census will be held in South Africa and the national states in 1985--five years before the next census was due--the Secretary for Statistics, Mr A J Louw, said in Pretoria yesterday. The Government had approved the scheme and preparatory work had started with the opening of offices throughout the country.

Mr Louw said this would be the first time that an "interim" census would be held. A census was normally held every 10 years and the next one was due in 1990. The 1985 census would not be as comprehensive as the one held last year. Questionnaires would be shorter, but would nevertheless contain much information vital to planners. "Although we had a census last year, we find it necessary to update some of the information at shorter intervals. These interim censuses are nothing new in countries like Britain, the United States and Canada and it is possible that we may have them more regularly in the future," Mr Louw said.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 16 Jan 81 p 5]

**MINING LISTINGS**--The South African mining industry's growth is illustrated by the latest edition of the Specific Mining and Engineering Compendium, which carries 34,000 listings against only 18,000 in 1980. This is only the second edition of the Compendium and chief executive of Specific, Howard Pell, says the increased support for his company's mining compendium was expected from the industry which provides about three quarters of South Africa's exports. With its well-indexed system the guide to mining company buyers will save them much valuable time for their business shopping. The compendium was launched this month and has been distributed overseas as well as to buyers and specifiers in mines and quarries, municipalities, government departments, large industrial organisations including Sasol, Escom and Iscor. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 24 Jan 81 p 18]

**MIDWITS PROFITS**--Middle Witwatersrand (Western Areas)--the Anglovaal Group's mining exploration, finance and investment company--increased its attributable profit after tax by 82.5 percent to R8,054,000 in the half-year ended December 31, from R4,411,000 in the year-ago period. This was equivalent to earnings of 83.3c a share (45.6c including profit from realisation of investments, 39.9c excluding that profit). Turnover rose to R9,772,000 (six months ended December 31, 1979: R5,926,000), leading to a pre-tax profit of R8,226,000 (R4,714,000). Taxation absorbed R104,000 (R238,000), minority interests R13,000 (R10,000) and preference dividends an unchanged R55,000. Market value of the group's quoted investments at December 31 was R184,469,000 (R125,799,000) with a book value of R28,960,000 (R18,264,000). Book value of unquoted investments was R6,286,000 (R7,806,000). The board states that De Beers is still continuing to investigate the farm Venetia in the Zoutpansberg for diamonds. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jan 81 p 28]

**GOLD MINE STUDY**--The study to examine whether Rand Leases (Vogelstruisfontein) gold mine should be reopened has been completed, the board states in the interim report for the six months ended December 31. However, because of cost escalations and the current uncertainty regarding the gold price, the board cannot make any recommendation regarding the mine's future at this point. During the period under review income from various sources amounted to R99,000 (six months ended December 31, 1979: R107,000). With expenditure at R115,000 (R119,000), the shortfall was met from accumulated funds. The company has completed its water pollution prevention measures, while the grassing of dumps remains suspended. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jan 81 p 28]

DUNLOP SALE--Dunlop, South Africa's UK parent, Dunlop International (DI), is selling off part of its 70 percent stake in the local company, and raising R17.1-million in the process in a nicely timed exercise. Worldwide, with the exception of South Africa, where the subsidiary recently announced bumper profits and dividends, Dunlop has been having a fairly difficult time, due at least partly to the depression in the automotive industry in many of the advanced economies. The reduction in DI's stake, to 51 from 70 percent, has been carried out by Standard Merchant Bank, which has placed 2.85-million Dunlop SA shares with certain institutional investors at 600c ex dividend. (The 33c final is payable in April to those registered on February 6). The deal requires ordinary shareholders' approval. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 30 Jan 81 p 28]

CISKEI POLICE RELATIONS -- Zwelitsha -- Ciskei's minister of agriculture and forestry, the Rev W. Xaba, speaking here yesterday, stated that Ciskei's police have served their ties with the South African police in the border area. He said that he switched to this action because the district commissioner of police for the border, Brig J.H. du Plessis, has a "boss-to-boy" attitude. Three police offices in Ciskei, those at Alice, Peddie and Seymour, are still under the care of the South African Police. Xaba was commenting on the incident at the East London beach on New Year's Day when black bathers were chased away by the police. Xaba said that Brigadier De Plessis should have approached the chief of Ciskei's Information Service, Brig Charles Sebe and discussed the matter with him. The incident at the East London beach should have been handled by the municipal police. (SAPA) [Text] [Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 8 Jan 81 p 5] 7964

CSO: 4408

PRIME MINISTER'S PARLIAMENT SEAT BEING CONTESTED

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 2 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Luwerekera-Mutagubya: "Otema Alimadi in Trouble"]

[Text] The Prime Minister and leader of government business, Mr. Otema Alimadi is in trouble of being unseated in the parliament for the Gulu East Constituency as the Democratic Party (DP) candidate who lost in last months national general elections. Mr. Galdino Okello has sent in his petition papers to the Uganda High court in protest of Otema Alimadi's election.

According to the results released by the Electoral Commission and published in UGANDA TIMES Newspaper of January 3, 1981 page 4 for Gulu East constituency reads as follows: (CP)--Nil, (DP) G. Okello 2, 140, (UPC) Otema Alimadi E. 42,415 and (UPM) Lawrence Kinyera P. 317.

The DP candidate in his petition papers says elections were held in his constituency on 10th and 11th December last year, and when he (Okello) was a DP candidate and the second respondent Otema Alimadi was the UPC candidate, and the returning officer returned Otema Alimadi as being duly elected.

The elections were not free and fair nor conducted in accordance with the National Assembly (elections) Act on inter alia, the following grounds.

(a) General intimidation by military and security personnel in which Okello was arrested and beaten more than five times during the course of campaign by militiamen and other security personnel who told him (Okello) that he should not campaign for DP in Gulu.

(b) Further general intimidation which prevented many voters in Gulu East Constituency from attending DP rallies and further whereby armed security personnel sat in the polling booths and compelled voters to vote for UPC at gun point against their will.

In polling stations a majority of the voters were or may have been prevented from electing a candidate whom they preferred.

Further, the returning officer and his assistants were openly biased in favour of UPC and visited polling booths alone during the course of voting in the absence of the DP Polling Agents, and interfered with the ballot papers already cast for Okello.

He concluded by asking the Court to determine and declare that the said election was not carried out according to the law and that the said Mr. Otema Alimadi (UPC) was not duly elected and the election was void and a fresh election in the constituency be ordered.

Another DP candidate Dr. P. K. Sebuliba is seeking to unseat the Minister of Agriculture Mr. Sam Mugwisa both who stood in for Mubende North East Constituency. He alleges that several irregularities were committed by the returning officer in the course of the elections.

At the time we went to press last night the following are some of the petition cases which have been so far received at the Uganda High Court:

Haji Musa Sebirumbi (UPC) Petitioner Vs Joe Senteza (DP) Respondent, Luwero South Constituency.

C. Sebuliba (UPC) Petitioner Vs Abu Mayanja (DP) Respondent, Mubende East.

Kefa Sempangi (UPC) Petitioner Vs Lawrance Kabale (DP) Respondent, Mukono East.

Haji Kavesa (UPC) Petitioner Vs E.S. Kirenga (DP) Respondent, Mubende South East.

E. F. Waako (UPC) Petitioner Vs Prof. Sebuwufu (DP) Respondent, Mukono East.

Aggrey Awori (UPC) Petitioner Vs Ojok Mulozi (DP) Respondent, Kampala East.

CSO: 4420

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED WITH USSR

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 7 Feb 81 p 8

[Article by Rebecca Katumba]

[Text] The Uganda-Soviet Union annual culture and scientific co-operation agreement was signed in Kampala yesterday.

The minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Picho Owiny, signed on behalf of the Uganda government and the Soviet ambassador to Uganda, Mr Serquei A. Boukine, for his country.

The agreement which Owiny described as a basis for other agreements in future, covers a wide variety of subjects including sports, education, culture and health.

A total of 45 scholarships for post graduate courses in the Soviet Union have been offered. Five people will come from Luw Spinning Mill, five from Eusitema Agriculture Mechanisation College and almost the same number from the geological survey department.

Makerere University will also receive up to 10 professors and lecturers whose contracts will range from two to four years. These will include Russian language lecturers.

In the field of health a delegation of two to three doctors will be coming here regularly to work with local doctors.

Communication is also catered for in the agreement. The Uganda Television and Radio Uganda will be exchanging programmes with the Soviet Union through the state television. Moscow will also continue giving documentary programmes to this country.

Exhibition of varying nature will also continue to be staged.

Details of sports activities in which the two countries will co-operate have not been given but, the culture ministry will soon draw up proposals to that effect.

Owiny that the envoy that the various ministries concerned will present proposals from the Ugandan side which will then be forwarded to them.

He stressed that the signing of the agreement, a custom which started way back in the middle of the 60's, was an important step in the area of co-operation between the two countries.

"We stand to gain a lot from the Soviet experience and know-how," Owiny added.

Boukine pledged to assist in every way possible.

CSO: 4420

OBOTE ACCUSED OF INACTION, INEPTITUDE

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 81 p 3

[Editorial: "Obote's Ineptitude"]

[Text] The Awori-Mugwisa controversy which Obote has failed to resolve one way or the other is suggestive of an underlying dichotomy within the Government and tells very badly on Obote's ability to resolve conflicts let alone run a modern government effectively.

Disagreements in governments may not be unusual on points of detail but when they involve a basic policy of Government then they become significant and have to be resolved straight away. Aggrey-Awori is a chairman of UPC Kampala East constituency who was convincingly trounced in the general elections. One day he convenes a meeting and "shouts" the prices down regardless of all known laws of economics with the result that an acute shortage of food and other commodities descends on Kampala and prices rocket tenfold from the Amin prices which were already too high. The Minister responsible for Agriculture issues an "official" reversal of the Awori directive.

That the food situation has not improved in Kampala and elsewhere is precisely because farmers, traders and consumers don't know what the official Government stand is. They are still waiting for an official decision.

They had hoped that last week's meeting of UPC Chairmen would be the forum in which Obote would announce a firm policy especially on the question of prices. He didn't. He failed even to address that meeting. One begins to wonder whether he is playing the waiting game to see which side would succeed-- so he can go with the winner or whether he is just afraid to annoy either side.

That surely is not the course an experienced leader would take. Its ultimate end would be chaos of the Amin order when each Minister or Governor ran his office the best way he saw fit until disorder reached unbearable proportions.

A leader anywhere, especially a Head of State must have a clear vision of which course he would like to steer. He should then go ahead and lead vigorously or else resign.

We have chosen the Awori-Mugwisa conflict as an example. But there are several issues on which Government must take immediate action. The conduct of UPC chairmen who have rejected the official Government policy of reconciliation and instead chosen to antagonise political opponents is another. Others have been written about in the past. As Dr. Obote himself put it "a leader does not lead from behind."

## UGANDA

### FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MARKET BRIBERY CLAIMS

Kampala THE ECONOMY in English 2 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Taking advantage of the recent sweep on Kampala traders mounted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, a self styled ""Anti-Magendo Squad" which involved an Assistant District Commissioner, a UPC party constituency secretary and a police commander raided a trader's home in Seeta trading centre at around 9:30 p.m. at the night of 24th January, 1981 and whisked away with 100,000/- after threatening the trader with an arrest if he did not comply. This loot is believed to have been stage managed by a UPC Youthwinger and brought about angry reactions from the UPC Chairman of this area.

#### The Economic Staff Reporter Raiders Arrive

Mr. Kefa Mbogo-Mbowa a prominent trader and chairman of Christians in Seeta parish St. Luke Church disclosed the full story of the bogus raid saying, "These people came to my house on Saturday 24th January, 1981 at around 9:30 p.m. I was awoken by the knock on the door and ordered to open. Upon hearing this, as a law-abiding citizen, I hastened and opened the door, only to see a group of people who introduced themselves as the, "Anti Magendo Squad" carrying out night checks. I was surprised because I had not heard any government directive concerning night home searches.

Mr. Mbogo-Mbowa continued, "Then a fellow who described himself as the police commander introduced a UPC youthwinger by the name of 'Alex' who suddenly began to testify against me that I was hoarding essential commodities at my residence. I denied the allegation and instead of searching my house, the D.C. and police commander ordered me to march to the Landrover at around 10 p.m. that night."

The trader explained to the Economy Reporter, "I complied with the order and at the Land-Rover the UPC youthwinger told me blatantly that in order to buy my freedom I had to give them 100,000/- if not, they were taking me to police custody to which I consented," the trader told our reporter. "But instead of going to the police headquarters, I was taken to my shop where I was ordered to open and some cartons of soap and other valuable good were confiscated. Then I was told that unless I was a fool why should I consent to be taken to a police custody? They further demanded 100,000/- other than arresting me," a surprised trader disclosed.

"While debating what to do, the UPC youthwinger persuaded me to give to his bosses the demanded sum of money and they drove me back home where I reluctantly gave them 100,000/- and they drove off."

The people of Seeta trading centre saw this self styled "Anti-Magendo Squad, drive straight to New Eden Bar where there was a dance staged by Phonex Band and ordered beer to be sold at 50/-, a price which is even higher than the official price of 25/- authorised by the Minister responsible for beer.

The Seeta residents wondered in dismay whether the squad was really genuine and sincere in their work, which after robbing someone of 100,000/- and refuse to take him to a police custody; proceeded and bought beer using the same money they had looted in the presence of the people from where they had robbed.

"In spite of the stern warning given by the President to the civil servants, these couldn't even hesitate to commit such blunders amongst the people they rule," one disgusted resident pointed out.

On the next Sunday 25th January, 1981, prayers were carried out at Seeta St. Luke Church beseeching God to save their Chairman and other christians from further mal-treatment. In the afternoon of the same day, the same team came at Seeta driving at a high speed, upon hearing reports given by the notorious UPC youth winger that the Branch Chairman Mr Mulamba had, sympathised with the robbed trader. They accused the chairman of frustrating their efforts on clamping down "Magendoism."

But the chairman of UPC branch, stood his ground and accused them of their operations which brought the government into disrepute. He asked them, as to why did they rob a prominent trader who is also a chairman of St. Luke Church Seeta parish? Ashamed of what they did they threatened to put the UPC chairman behind the bars unless he co-operated with them, to which he refused.

The chairman told the group of people who went to see him later after the ADC and police commander had gone, "This youth winger has brought all mess simply because I reproached him of his maltreatments of people thus giving a bad name to government and our party.

He further explained how he was taken to the late Jafari's home where this notorious UPC youth winger alleged, there was hoarded beer but they searched the house and nothing was found.

He disclosed how the residents of the house questioned the police commander as to why his men constantly frequent their house under bogus searches for beer? They told him, "In the first place you don't come with search warrants let alone arrest warrants. For how long will you keep on pestering us, we have no bribe to give you and if you keep on doing this we will report you."

The chairman Mr. Mulamba later assured traders and residents that he will convene a meeting at which they will agree on basic prices of essential commodities so that goods can be on the market at mutually agreeable prices.

## UGANDA

### SALT SCANDAL SAID CAUSED BY BRITISH BUSINESSMAN

Kampala WEEKLY TOPIC in English 30 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Six thousand tons of what was expected to be edible salt have, on arrival in Kampala, turned out to be a mixture of sand and salt which has been declared unfit for human consumption. The consignment was imported by Foods and Beverages through a British-brief-case businessman who "pocketed" no less than 7m/- from the bogus deal.

The salt was declared "unsuitable for human consumption" following laboratory tests by the Government Chemist in Entebbe.

The condemning of the salt represents one of the biggest foreign exchange losses since liberation. The tragedy can be traced back to sometime in January last year when the Central Tender Board awarded to the British brief-case businessman a tender for the supply of salt.

The purchaser of the salt was the Government-owned Food and Beverages Corporation, and the tender is understood to have been awarded at their instigation. It was agreed that the businessman, a Mr. Carrasco, would through his company known as Evanshaw, supply and deliver the salt to Kampala at a total cost of about 7m/- and that the salt was to be imported from Eden, to arrive in Kampala within three months.

No salt arrived in April but the British briefcase businessman re-emerged and succeeded in getting

some top officials in Foods and Beverages to alter the terms of the agreement in two very material respects. First, that the salt would be delivered to Mombasa instead of Kampala. And second, that the amount of salt was to be reduced to only 8,330 tons because the price had gone up.

As if that was not enough, the so-called businessman managed to manipulate full payment for the full salt consignment originally agreed, and for transport up to Kampala, before disappearing once again. Foods and Beverages were now faced with a situation where they had to find money to transport the salt from Mombasa and to pay demurrage charges at the rate of 100,000/-per month for a consignment that turned out to be only 6,000 tons when it arrived in Mombasa.

Because of the very severe shortage of salt in the country, it was decided that the sums required for transporting the salt from Mombasa and other necessary charges be paid. And they were duly paid in full knowledge that what was lying in Mombasa was a consignment of edible salt. But subsequent events have proved otherwise.

A small part of the consignment, about 2,000 tons, has arrived but has been declared unsuitable for human consumption. Officials of Foods and Beverages became suspicious about the quality of the salt and sent samples for examination by the Government Chemist.

An analysis report by the Government Chemist categorically stated that the salt was not suitable for human consumption as it does not conform to the British pharmacopoeia standards. It also states that solid deposits were found in it that are not soluble in water and these are mainly sand.

It is not known whether the remaining part of the consignment is also unsuitable for human consumption. In any case money for transporting the remaining tons to Kampala has already been paid.

The question now facing Foods and Beverages is: What to do with this mixture of sand and salt? One possibility is to sell the entire lot to the Ministry of Animal resources to be consumed by animals.

The sad part of it will be that while so much money has been spent on buying salt, and the salt has in fact arrived in the country, the acute shortage of that very essential commodity will continue unabated.

A report on the matter submitted to the Military Commission in December by the then Minister of Commerce, Eric Kategaya, recommended severe disciplinary action against the officers of Foods and Beverages who were responsible for the bogus deal. Immediate dismissal was the Minister's idea of suitable disciplinary action. It is not known whether this action was effected.

REFUGEE STATISTICS, AID NEEDS REPORTED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 7 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by James Okanya]

[Text]

THERE are 120,000 refugees and 60,000 displaced persons in West Nile.

These are the victims of the liberation war and the invasion of northwestern Uganda last October by ousted dictator Idi Amin's thugs.

To assist these returning refugees, the minister of rehabilitation, Mr Patrick Masette Kuuuya has sent an SOS to the international community.

The minimum amount of money needed to alleviate the suffering of the refugees is 45m dollars.

Many of them could die of famine if the government's appeal was not answered.

Masette Kuuuya appealed for hoes and seeds as an initial input for the area, in case the rains return soon.

The United Nations High Commission for the Refugees (UNHCR) has already come to their aid with 40,000 hoes. The total need is 100,000.

At the moment, the area needs 6,000 tonnes of maize flour. The area would not

have been so badly hit, if it were not for the recent invasion by Amin's henchmen.

Koboko, Maracha, Terego and Aivu are not badly off. Most people in the area ran away.

The minister warned that the situation in the area could shortly reach the Karamoja proportions if no assistance was forthcoming.

The area to the south of the Nile was badly affected by the war, but there were some of these areas which were now safe for relief food operations.

Masette Kuuuya however, noted that there were still some places where security was still a problem. These included Arua town and the adjoining areas. He attributed this to Amin's thugs who had taken refuge in the forests alongside the river Nile. These had continuously invaded peace in the area.

The brother of the minister of labour was killed recently by these thugs. Masette Kuuuya said that the government would soon contain the situation.

The World Food Program.

me (WFP) has also been requested for food worth about 2m dollars as of now.

During the war, a lot of infrastructure was destroyed. Schools and hospitals were some of these. The country would also appeal for medical and other aid in an effort to restore the destroyed sectors.

Masette Kuuya said a team French doctors now in Karamoja, was willing to split into two, so that one could go to Arua. The Brothers Sallem a West German organisation, was also willing to send aid to Arua. And so has the International Red Cross organisation.

Some schools and hospitals in the area were looted or destroyed. These needed rehabilitation. To date, none of them has opened. The WFP has donated foodstuffs to boarding schools and hospitals in the area. There is great need for child nutrition centres and dispensaries in the area.

When the food has been realised, there will be arising the problem of transport.

The ministry of rehabilitation has already availed five lorries to transport the foods to the affected area. The minimum need for the whole exercise will be 20 trucks.

He hailed the response of relief organisations to the government's appeal to help the Karamojong. He assured the relief agencies that this ministry would work closely with them.

After the December 10, 1980 elections, President Milton Obote called on refugees living in Zaire and the Sudan, to return home.

The Members of Parliament for Arua have also made repeated calls for the refugees to return home.

They were present when

Masette Kuuya made the appeal.

The minister of Supplies, Dr Moses Apiliga, described the situation in the area a human tragedy which mankind could save.

He said / the appeal was timely and looked forward to positive international response.

ARMS SEARCHERS REPORTED TO BE LOOTING INSTEAD

Kampala THE CITIZEN in English 6 Feb 81 pp 1, 4

(Text)

A number of residents of Lubaga have been left without any property, be it a basket, a stool or a tea spoon when security men in uniform and heavily armed with guns and anti-tank weapons carried out an operation allegedly in search of illegal arms and "magnadoists" but which culminated into first class robbery and looting of house-hold property, personal belongings etc. About 10 houses in the neighbourhood were affected. Two school children were hijacked.

The looting occurred on Tuesday morning. Over five TATA lorries fully loaded with the looted property were seen heading for a nearby barracks.

The operation that was carried out by over 100 uniformed and heavily armed security officers and men, terribly frightened people in the neighbourhood especially when these men just went breaking into the houses and instead of carrying out any search for any ammunitions and arms, they just started lifting all house-

hold property, which effects had no relationship to the guns or illegal materials whatsoever.

As a cover up of everything, these men effected a number of arrests which included two students, one identified as Kaita of St. Henry's College Kitovu and the other called Musisi attending the Caltec Academy S.S.S. Kampala:

Reports of similar operations were received from Basalima Guest House and the nearby vicinity. A number of roadblocks re-emerged at Mpererwe on Gayaza road, at Kawempe and Kireka where three people were reported shot dead.

A number of the residents of the area approached by THE CITIZEN complained and wondered when the rule of law will ever be re-established in Uganda. They said that if the operation was supported by valid and genuine suspicion, then an equal team of civil Police with duly signed Court search warrant could have done the search, otherwise, they concluded,

the operation was a self-enriching spree. People hoped the govt. will look into such matters and the aggrieved parties should be compensated or have their property returned.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLIES BEING PHASED OUT

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 30 Jan 81 pp 1, 8

[Article by Ilakut Ben Bella]

[Text] The ministry of supplies is being phased out.

It is expected that by June, if all goes well, the minister, his staff and the seven members of the National Allocation Committee (NAC) will have no jobs.

In an interview, the minister, Dr Moses Apiliga, said he had cancelled all the allocations carried out before January 5.

The minister refuted allegations that he had corruptly allocated motor vehicles and textiles.

"My hands are clean. The records are there for everyone to see," he said.

When the President, Dr. A. Milton Obote, retained and re-appointed Apiliga to the ministry of supplies last December, members of the public, including constituency chairmen of the ruling Uganda People's Congress (UPC), greeted the appointment with mixed feelings.

Apiliga was charged with playing into the hands of the "mafutamingis" and the opportunists.

But Apiliga, a qualified medical doctor, defended himself:

"I know the ministry is a sensitive one. But my hands are clean.

"The public must know that I was not the only one who allocated the vehicles and textile" during the seven-month-old Military Commission.

"The Military Commission so closely watched the exercise that no monkey business was possible."

He said the bloc allocation of vehicles to the army (UNLA) was handled by the chief of staff, Brig Oyite Ojok.

Some cars were allocated by the then Chairman of the Military Commission, and now the vice-president, Mr Paulo Muwanga.

"When Muwanga was away the man who acted in his place allocated the cars."

The then foreign affairs minister, Mr Otema Allimadi, and the rehabilitation minister, Mr Masete Kuuya, performed my duties when I was away.

"During Christmas, when I was away in Lusaka, Zambia, the minister of labour Mr Anthony Butele, allocated the vehicles and other essential commodities."

He said one of the three parties humiliated during the December 10 elections and set up a committee of 15 to investigate him.

"They have never published their findings. They found nothing."

The minister is, however, relieved that the two-and-a-half-week-old NAC had taken over from him.

He would not any more entertain applications for any commodity.

But the public should send their applications to his permanent secretary at P.O. Box 7168 in Kampala, or take them to room 39 at the commerce ministry on Obote Avenue in Kampala.

"The ministry and the NAC are there because of the shortages," Apiliga said.

"We did not want to leave the Idi Amin-made sharks a field day immediately after the elections. Things would be in chaos."

The heartless Idi Amin collaborators would have held the country to ransom if the NAC was not there, he said.

This was in defence of Obote's reinstitution of the allocation committee which he had denounced during his campaign rallies.

The seven-man NAC is representative of the major sectors of the society.

The chairman is the MP for Tororo South East, Mr Andrew Okware, who has enormous experience in industrial issues.

The army is represented by Lt Col Langoya, and the police by a senior superintendent, Mr Mungoma.

Former teacher and the MP from Nebbi West, Mr Henry Omwony, a former lecturer from Mbarara, Mr S. Kabogorwa, a farmer from Mukono, Mr B.L.K. Muwonge, and a lady politician, are members of the committee.

Apiliga is also reviewing the agencies which distribute the goods--"with a view to appointing new ones."

"These people have let us down. We are working with the police to end "magendo."

I reminded Apiliga that the police he was working with to end "magendo" are so corrupt that he would have an uphill task to achieve his objective.

"True," he said, revealing that out of the 20 policemen who had been seconded to his ministry during the Military Commission government only three were not corrupt.

"Only senior superintendent Mungoma and two others, are clean."

Apiliga said some commodities had been struck off the allocation list.

These are: fresh milk, processed milk, safety matches, cigarettes, toothpaste, tooth brushes, toilet paper and sanitary towels.

"My ministry will, however, keep an eye on the distribution of these commodities."

His ministry would also work closely with the ministries of industry and commerce.

Some commodities had been transferred to the relevant ministries to be allocated by them.

"For instance, the ministry of agriculture will sell the hoes, paraffin will be allocated by the ministry of power, posts and telecommunications; maize-flour (posho) by marketing and cooperatives; and radios and TV sets by information and broadcasting ministry."

The supplies ministry would retain the following items to be allocated by the NAC.

Salt, sugar, cooking oil and fat, soaps of all types, textiles, threads, needles, wheat-flour, rice, soft drinks, beer, tyres and tubes for vehicles, motor cycles and bicycles.

Cement, iron sheets, fishnets, dry-cells, motor vehicles and selected types of hardware.

"As soon as some of these become available in large quantities we will strike them off the list."

Meanwhile, the government is working round the clock to import large quantities of sugar, salt and soap to start with.

Already eight lorries have arrived in Kampala loaded with 100-kilo bags of sugar.

The sugar has been stored in the godowns of Foods and Beverages awaiting a cabinet decision on its distribution.

The lorries left on Wednesday to collect more sugar from Mumias in Western Kenya.

Sources close to the Advisory Board of Trade say that the President is keenly interested in the distribution of the sugar so that it does not end up in the hands of the sharks called "mafutamingie."

But the Foods and Beverages is worried that keeping such large quantities of sugar for long periods could be dangerous.

"We fear that criminals may stage a daring breakin to rob the sugar. It must be guarded with a crack force of disciplined soldiers before a policy paper goes through the cabinet," one Foods and Beverages official told me yesterday.

Agreements have also been signed between Uganda and companies in Kenya for the regular supply of salt and soap.

CSO: 4420

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL MOBUTU

Dakar AFRICA in French Jan 81 pp 39-41

[Interview with General Mobutu Sese Seko, President of the Republic of Zaire by Michel Depoete: "If There Remains a Single Political Prisoner, Tell Me Who He Is and I Will Free Him": date and place of interview not given]

[Text] The apartment with Doric columns which General Mobutu Sese Seko owns on Avenue Foch in Paris is somewhat like a chapel. Its vast entr' hall resembles a sacristy as much as it does an anteroom for protocol for people who are invited and the bodyguards, the latter being as unobtrusive as choirboys. Meanwhile, there is nothing stuffy about the place, but a muffled atmosphere envelops you and summons up instinctive respect; a mistress of the house with a vigilant eye rules over it, and the imposing and furtive figure of the Zairian chief of state with his dark pants and white jacket comes through fairly often. He is a man who feels "fine," as he will confide to us in a burst of laughter, invoking shades of Talleyrand to cut short any rumors regarding his state of health. He is a man sure of himself and of his image as "unifier and peacemaker." He claims "to see the light at the end of the tunnel" for his country, but he admits to being quite worried by the destabilization of Africa which he feels has started, and he is anxious to face up to it by the rapid build-up of sub-regional groupings without which the OAU would be "almost nothing." As for the area of human rights President Mobutu feels he is completely open to scrutiny and that area does not seem to him to be the basic problem of Zaire.

[Answer] In a little while we are going to be talking about things which deserve serious attention. But I ask you not to make the mistake all those people make who have taken up a kind of propaganda campaign whose sole object is to run down my country. Here is why. You have here before you the man who took solemn responsibility for giving his people back their independence and economy, the man who kept the country united, the man who made it so that Zaire could become a state, a nation. Remember Zairianization. As our Belgian friends say, when you take beefsteak out of someone's mouth he cannot forgive you until he dies. And that is the case with us.

People talk about Amnesty International but the only Amnesty International branch in the world which is a supreme annoyance to Zaire is the Belgian branch. That cannot be surprising to you. You know that in every Belgian family there is at least someone whose parents or great-grandparents had been in Zaire. And when you learn that the man leading Zaire is the man who took the beefsteak out of their mouths you cannot forgive me for it. I know.

You can ask anyone about Amnesty International and they will think in terms of political prisoners, but people will never give you the names of any political prisoners. Where are they?

There has been a lot of fuss made about Zairian prisons. But we have opened our prison doors wide to the International Red Cross. That is a respected and worthy organization. It has come out with a report and that report is not anti-Zaire. You will never see Amnesty International referring to that report. But that report exists. All governments in the world are aware of it.

I myself have a clear conscience. What good have my edicts of the last few years giving amnesty to all those guilty people, done? The former policemen, the former politicians; even those who were in Belgium and who have found their way back to our country, these people are in my government, in my civil service, in the provinces and in business. You know them! Everyone is busy working. In spite of that, and because people have to try and run down Mobutu, to try and run down Zaire, to try and run down the man from "Union Miniere," [Mining Union], people talk and talk, even though reality is staring them in the face.

On my honor as head of my country, I would like to know the name of a single political prisoner and to be told he is in Kinshasa or Mbandaka, Kisangani or Bukavu! That very day I am told his name he will be freed. Let me be told how many there are instead of coming out with irresponsible propaganda.

Chad: Risk of Destabilization

[Question] Mr President, among the important problems confronting your country and your region, there is Chad. What solution is to be recommended for bringing back peace and unity?

[Answer] Frankly, between us, France should not have left Chad. The leaders of France, which is a friendly country, are well aware of my opinion about that. I gave it to them without beating around the bush when the question was put to me. France should not have left Chad because its moral responsibility is still involved, even today. Having said this, it is almost too late for the French to come back in. But there is time for reacting as their government has just done. Now since, from the Central Africa side there is a rallying together, perhaps there is hope for a solution.

[Question] Precisely where is the key to Chad, Mr President, in Lagos, Tripoli or Brazzaville?

[Answer] Ordinarily the key you are referring to should be in Brazzaville. According to my way of thinking Chad is an integral part of our subregion. We in Central Africa have, perhaps thoughtlessly, neglected this problem. I did some fighting, like a lion, to make all my colleagues understand the danger that this tragedy presented all the neighboring countries. Look at the situation of Cameroon, of the Central African Republic, of Niger--everyone is threatened. If it is not carefully watched, danger is there.

[Question] Do you really believe there is danger of general destabilization such as is feared by President Senghor, France and others?

[Answer] But destabilization is already here! It is at our doorstep! People should not hide that from themselves; it is here. Also for that reason I took the initiative of making my Congolese colleague more aware of this when I recently passed through Brazzaville, so that at the UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] summit the Central African chiefs of state can really pay some attention to the problem. Moreover, we were in agreement on that score. I repeat that up to now Central Africa still has not made a move or given its judgment and this is an oversight. It would be a lot smarter if it had its leaders get together to take an initiative able to help our Chadian brothers get out of the trap which is tearing them apart at the present time.

I had formally announced this to my people and to the international public; this is now becoming a reality.

[Question] However, Mr President, it seems that the IMF was tempted to give up on your country, to stop being concerned about your affairs any more, and to stop helping you in your development. It also seems that some of your friends and allies may be rather hesitant about signing the checks which your country needs.

[Answer] When I launched the Mobutu Plan, you remember that nobody took our country seriously because there had been so much harmful talk about Zaire. In financial circles, international banking ones, when someone mentioned Zaire along with economic recovery and revival nobody believed in it. Today our partners are astonished and, to their further surprise, people have ended up realizing that Zaire was actually recovering. That is what has happened.

We got over the difficult hurdle of 31 March and then the 30 June one and finally the difficult one of 30 September. Those were numbers talking! Now, numbers never lie. You can speak in diplomatic or political terms and yes, that can be deceptive, but numbers never can. The IMF has now understood that with regard to my country recovery has been accomplished; we have to pass on to another stage. Therefore, we are now talking about extended facilities, the same ones which allowed Turkey and especially Pakistan not even a year ago to obtain 1,600 billion.

#### The Time for Large Groupings

[Question] At a time when the Western press is being struck by the convulsions in certain regions of Africa and by the appearance of chaos, more and more

talk is heard of Central Africa searching for a common position, of the Great Lakes Community, or just recently of the Niger Basin Authority. Is something really underway, deep down, on the African continent?

[Answer] I believe that if you carefully analyze the resolutions of the last Great Lakes Community Summit which are geared towards accomplishing specific community projects you will realize that something very real is being done from that angle. I am looking further ahead: already more than 2 years ago I proposed to my UDEAC colleagues getting together with CEGI [expansion unknown] so that we could put them together. The time has come for large groupings in Africa instead of division and isolation. And that is proceeding along very nicely.

[Question] Your remarks coincide with those of President Sekou Toure at the Conakry Summit. Has the time of integration for the African continent really arrived? Is that a myth or a reality?

[Answer] The OAU is quite an enormous and ambitious thing, but the OAU can only have impact if we build on the basis of subregions. If you have been following what has been happening here and there you have seen that a year ago Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Zaire met on my initiative in Lubumbashi, the copper capital, to take stock of our situation in the transportation area, because the railroad which starts off from my country and ends up in Beira brings us all together. And although Zaire is by no means a member of the Frontline States Organization we have observer status. This strengthens us vis-a-vis South Africa whose rail line to the south we all make use of; we are forced to, there is no point in hiding that. But we are moving in a direction which will strengthen the Organization of African Unity, because without these large groupings which are being organized and taking shape, the OAU is non-existent in practice.

#### The End of the Tunnel for Now

[Question] You say that you are on the right track, but does your country see the light at the end of the tunnel?

[Answer] I think that you have followed what we have done step by step to get our economy back on its feet; thanks to the assistance of the International Monetary Fund in the framework of the plan named after me, Zaire is now coming out of the tunnel.

A schoolboy, a student who succeeds in passing his first trimester exams brilliantly, and then the ones in the second and third terms: well, he will pass his end of year exam. And that is my country's situation. There is no more talk now about recovery but rather about extended facilities with the IMF.

#### Strictness, Confidence and Discipline

[Question] All that is financial talk, Mr President, but in order to succeed the Mobutu Plan needs everyone's participation in setting out as well as accomplishing fixed objectives. The elite groups have yet to show evidence of being public-spirited. To what extent is the phase of selfish behavior over?

[Answer] How could you have a plan like the one named after me succeed if you do not have all the people committed to supporting their leader, which is in fact the case among the people of Zaire? Here you are giving me the opportunity to give the thanks they deserve to these people, who have followed my counsel, who have listened to my advice. It is this advice and discipline which have enabled my country to get through this trial, however, difficult it was, with head held high, a trial which nearly even jeopardized our institutions.

Thanks to this discipline and this confidence our partners everywhere now know that responsible things are being done in Zaire. The strictness which I have imposed on financial control, on budget implementation and on respecting everything decided on together with the IMF and World Bank--that, believe me, could not be mistaken by anyone, since Zaire's propaganda is from now on being generated at the IMF and World Bank. We Zairians no longer have to shout propaganda out loudly to the effect that we have been doing good work and that things are going to be fine. I believe that it will be the Zairian people who will greatly benefit from this because it is time for the people to gradually get something out of the confidence they have placed in their leader and out of the spirit of discipline which characterizes all the militant men and women of the MPR.

#### The Zairian Ailment Is Gone

[Question] Then the Zairian ailment is gone from top to bottom?

[Answer] All things being equal, if you will permit me, we must consider: the Zairian ailment is also what is called the French ailment, the Belgian ailment or the American ailment. It exists everywhere. It is up to each country to choose an appropriate way to allow its people to develop and enjoy the fruits of their labor. That is what we are doing.

[Question] This is the last question, Mr President. It is perhaps going to seem personal but, after all, you are the leader of a great country. How are you feeling, healthwise?

[Answer] What does it look like? I am going to hark back here to a famous quote from Talleyrand: As you see, I am fine.

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ZAMBIA

AUSTRIAN GRANT MADE TO MODERNIZE ZAMBIA RAILWAYS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jan 81 p 2

[Text] The Austrian government is to give a K1.2 million grant to Zambia Railways for the modernisation and reconstruction of the system, said charge d'affaires at the embassy in Lusaka, Mr Peter Scheidle, yesterday.

This follows negotiations between the Austrian and Zambian ambassadors to the United Nations, he said.

The official exchange of the grant is still under preparation.

Meanwhile, Austria's cattle development project in Zambia will receive a further boost soon with the arrival of 130 simmental cattle which are expected after the rainy season.

This is the best time for the cattle to acclimatise to Zambian conditions, said Mr Scheidle.

A first herd of 80 Austrian simmental cattle under the project arrived in Zambia in 1979. Since then the number has nearly doubled in a breeding programme for the cattle which was set up with the Zambia Cattle Development company under the direction of an Austrian expert.

Heifers

Mr Scheidle said the Austrian expert and a Zambian official from the ZCD would leave the country soon to select the second batch of cattle in the programme which will consist of 125 pregnant heifers and five bulls. They would be airfreighted into Zambia.

"The project has been a big success so far so we are continuing it," said Mr Scheidle.

Austria has set aside about K76,000 for Zambia in a solidarity fund specially set up for children in the Third World by that government. The fund was set up last year on the 25th anniversary of the state treaty by the Austrian government who set the ball rolling by donating about K12,000 into the fund as an incentive to the Austrian public to donate.

Mr Scheidle said there were 70 projects set up all over the world for this project and for Zambia about K76,000 has been reserved.

The Austrian government has promised to double the amount raised in the fund.

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

NYERERE TO JAPAN--President Nyerere will pay his first state visit to Japan towards mid-March this year, it was announced in Dar es Salaam. A Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman said Mwalimu's itinerary and other details would be announced later. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Jan 81 p 1]

CANADIAN, FINNISH DELEGATIONS--The Minister for Finance, Ndugu Amir Jamal, yesterday held talks with the five-man Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) delegation on a number of development projects being carried out by CIDA in the country. An official of the Ministry of Finance said soon after the talks that the two parties discussed CIDA's aid programme to Tanzania. The Canadian team led by CIDA Commonwealth Africa Division Director-General, Mr. Pierre Tanguay, will also have discussions with Ministers and Government officials in the Agriculture, communications and transport and energy sectors which benefit directly from the programme. The CIDA delegation is this morning expected to hold another round of talks with the Minister of Works, Ndugu Samuel Sitta. Yesterday, Ndugu Jamal also met the Finnish delegation which arrived in the country at the weekend to attend annual consultative talks on development cooperation between Tanzania and Finland. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 28 Jan 81 p 1]

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